

**THE TIMES**  
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**INSIDE**

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**Pick up a Penguin**  
Fifty years of paperback fame Page 14

**Middle-class chronicle**  
A National stage for Alan Ayckbourn Page 18

**Portfolio**

**£22,000 to be won**

There is £22,000 to be won in today's Times Portfolio competition. The weekly prize of £20,000, plus the daily £2,000. Yesterday's £2,000 daily prize was won by Mr T. Hall of Epsom, Surrey. Portfolio list, page 20; weekly prizes list, information service, back page.

## Argentine plane seen off by RAF

Argentina may make a formal protest to Britain after two RAF Phantom fighters intercepted an Argentinean naval plane and flew alongside for 12 minutes, outside the 130-mile exclusion zone around the Falklands. The Ministry of Defence confirmed the aircraft had been "intercepted and identified".

## Bomb escape

An Army patrol narrowly escaped injury when a bomb exploded in the Craggan area of Londonderry.

## Lloyd's losses

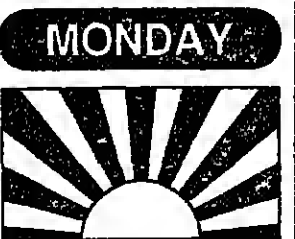
Lloyd's investors on the troubled PCV syndicates will probably have to face substantially increased losses this year. Page 21.

## Uganda alert

The Foreign Office advised Britons not to visit Uganda unless absolutely necessary, amid reports of worsening tribal conflict. Page 6.

## Insurance battle

A housewife is fighting a big insurance company which is refusing to pay her claim for subsidence damage to her bungalow. Family Money, Page 25.



**Forty years on, the new Japan**  
Surviving the memories of Hiroshima

**Marketing a fantasy**  
Ponies, bears and fairies: the new toy "collectables"

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Sir Oliver Simmonds, Viscount Hall, Professor P. V. Glaz

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# Bank of England governor 'should resign over JMB'

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

An MP who has asked for police protection for himself and his family yesterday told the Commons of a Johnson Matthey Bankers' creditor with friends who had threatened to blow the legs off a City Takeover Panel witness, and of another creditor, known as The Cobra, who had been branded for "old fashioned piracy and extraordinary greed" by a New York judge.

Mr Brian Sedgmore, Labour MP for Hackney, South and Shoreditch, said in a half-hour, end-of-term Commons debate the Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England, had "presided over a fantasy so bizarre that it's only believable because it is true."

"He has supervised a bank which has financed fraud and provided money for the purposes of criminals," he added.

But Mr Sedgmore held out little hope that anyone would be caught and brought to book. He had been told by sources that there had been a massive fraud and that directors of JMB had been involved, but that the fraud squad would be unable to get the evidence because the governor had given the culprits a nine-month start between bailing out the Bank last October and calling in the City of London police this month.

They had been given nine months "to lose documents, to sort out affairs with their accountants and to get their alibis fixed up. It is an appalling state of affairs," Mr Sedgmore said.

The MP told the House that the governor's responsibility and culpability for last September's £248 million JMB collapse was "awesome" and that he should resign.

The JMB directors who had been responsible for "this dreadful affair" should be sued for negligence and charged with the criminal offence of making reckless statements in the bank's accounts.

Mr Sedgmore said in direct reference to this week's JMB

writ against Arthur Young McClelland Moores, its auditors: "It's not the auditors who are responsible for the preparation of the accounts."

Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover, also claimed that another JMB creditor, Mr Abdul Shamji, "the friend of the Prime Minister", had been given an inside tip-off about the creation of an enterprise zone in Sirood, Kent, which had enabled him to buy up a derelict factory before the official announcement of government business incentives.

But the most startling allegations were presented to the House by Mr Sedgmore, a non-practising barrister, who argued that the failure of JMB directors to investigate the background and security of borrowers, and the subsequent absence of monitoring was a disgrace. "It is not only negligence," he said, "in my view, there is something very, very suspicious."

He said that one director, Mr Ian Fraser, had either been a simpleton, or had turned a blind eye to fraud, or he had been a party to fraud.

He told MPs: "I believe that we can reject the first one."

As an illustration of the bank's failure he returned to Mr Michael Hepker, chairman of the Leeds-based Sumrie Clothes Limited, and beneficial owner of Ravensbury Investments and Provincial Properties (Wales).

Mr Hepker had received the threat three weeks ago and had registered the fact with his solicitor. Last Friday, the police had raided his present home

After the Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced the intervention of the fraud squad. On July 17, Mr Sedgmore said, Mr Hepker had been leading auditors "up the garden path" in relation to a £1.5 million loan from JMB to Ravensbury Investments.

Mr Hepker had told the press that he was a man of integrity and a respectable businessman, the MP said yesterday.

He then asked: "What kind of respectable businessman who, when he is reported to the Takeover Panel, has friends who will phone up the person who is giving evidence and say they will blow his legs off if he doesn't behave himself?"

"What kind of respectable businessman makes a fool of 12 police officers and sends them on a bogus raid in order to discover illegal firearms last Friday?"

"What kind of respectable businessman so frightens solicitors for these companies that they have to put the documents into a safe because, on Mr Hepker's past record, they fear that they will be raided?"

Mr Sedgmore then said: "It has been put to me that some attempts might be made to shut me up or encourage me not to talk in this House. Islington police have been warned in relation to one of these men and yesterday I took the trouble to warn Commander Hunter in the Hackney office of any possible consequences there may be for my ex-wife, my son and myself."

Scotland Yard said last night that Mr Sedgmore had told senior officers of a threat made against Mr Pat Benson, the director of Ravensbury Investments, and of the MP's fears for his ex-wife, Audrey, and his son Richard, aged 19.

Mr Benson had received the threat three weeks ago and had registered the fact with his solicitor. Last Friday, the police had raided his present home



Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton

Continued on back page, col 2

## 'Dr Death' arrested in Surrey

Sidney Duncan Noble, the escaped prisoner known as "Dr Death" was being held last night by police in Woking, Surrey. The 40-year-old was arrested after about 30 police were drafted in after staff at a local estate agency became suspicious of a man.

Noble, aged 57, escaped three months ago from Northeye prison, Bexhill, East Sussex, where he was serving a 10 year sentence for drug and robbery offences.

Noble, calling himself Dr Clarke and claiming to be attached to Guy's Hospital, London, walked into the estate agency, Moldram and Wilson, Woking, at about 10am yesterday asking about a property for sale which he wanted to turn into a doctor's surgery.

Mr Ronald Blake, partner in the firm, said: "He said he wanted it quickly and that he had a banker's draft for £60,000 ready. He said he would go to Lloyd's Bank next door to deposit the money."

"He also said he could not stay long as he was on his way to Guildford hospital to perform an operation sewing someone's leg back on."

Noble left the estate agency and returned. Mrs Maureen Bashford, aged 46, a senior negotiator became suspicious. A description was given to the police who matched it with that of Noble and sent officers round with photographs.

## Resist Soviet siren voice, says Thatcher

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Mrs Margaret Thatcher warned Western conservative leaders that the Russians were preparing a "massive propaganda offensive" this autumn aimed at public opinion in their countries.

She said that in the run-up to the November summit between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet Leader the Russians would argue there could be peace only if the United States gave up the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), or Britain and France abandoned their nuclear deterrents - "only, in other words, we accept the Soviet view and give up our own. That we will not do," she declared, to loud applause.

The Prime Minister said the West should not underestimate the changes now taking place in the Soviet Union. A younger, more educated generation had come to power, talking of

economic reform and with a more sophisticated understanding of the importance of image and presentation.

But, she added: "The reality of the nature of communism has not changed, even if its image has been touched up."

She appealed to fellow party leaders from 30 countries, meeting at the second conference of the International Democratic Union (IDU), to seize the chance in the autumn to explain the West's proposals to their own people in terms that carried conviction and appeal.

"It won't be enough just to warn against siren voices. We must have a positive approach: for, clear and constructive proposals of our own. We must show that our commitment to negotiation, our commitment to peace is more honest and more credible than the specious proposals of the other side."

## Lords hurdle for pay rises

One more possible embarrassment for the Government over the proposed increases in salaries for senior public servants awaits them in the House of Lords on Monday, when the Order increasing the Lord Chancellor's salary is to be challenged by the combined Opposition parties (Our Political Editor writes).

Lord Denham, the Govern-

ment Chief Whip, has sent Conservative peers "a quite strongly worded" request to attend the earlier proceedings on the Transport Bill, and made it plain that the Government is particularly anxious also to win the votes on the salary Order.

Neither side knows what strength it or its opponents will muster.

## Was the Battle of Bosworth at Bosworth?

By Sarah Jane Checkland

To the embarrassment of organisers next month's celebrations to mark the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Bosworth an historian is claiming the battle was actually fought two miles away.

Mr Colin Richmond, aged 48, a lecturer at Keele University, is convinced that the battle which ended the Wars of the Roses took place in the Leicestershire village of Daddington, two miles south of Bosworth.

The War of the Roses, fought between the Houses of Lancaster and York, decided the future of England when Henry Tudor (who became Henry VII) defeated Richard III.

Mr Richmond says that the battle, on August 22, 1485, was "meagrely documented" of the time, but in 1511 Henry VIII licensed the church warden at Daddington parish to collect contributions in the Midlands towards a chapel of St James

"standing upon a parcel of the ground where Bosworth field, otherwise called, Daddington field... was done."

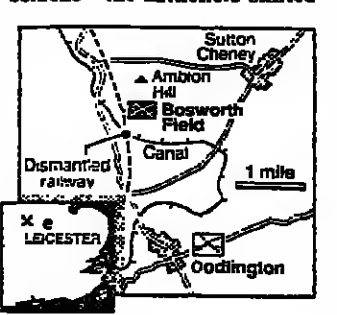
"I am only putting the battlefield back to where it was understood to have been in the early 17th century," says Richmond, adding that William Burton's 1522 description of Leicestershire also puts the site at Daddington. "It's just that 18th century historians didn't bother to read that bit."

Mr Richmond's careful research is published in the latest edition of *History Today* and has upset the Leicestershire County Council, who have just spent £20,000 on expanding their Battlefield Visitor Centre at Bosworth, having secured a 24-year lease there, they now have an entire room devoted to commemorating how the battle was fought, even indicating Richard's Well where Richard III was said to have stopped for a drink.

Throughout next month,

there will be the sound of clashing arms as tournaments take place and the battle is re-enacted. The council may also have to consider defending their position as regards their choice of address.

Mr Richmond says: "It will take a little time to sink in. No modern historians seem to have picked it up on all and I discovered it in February by accident while researching the battle. I now think that somehow the battlefield shifted



northwards from Daddington to Bosworth."

Mr Richmond makes it plain that he does not like the Battlefield Centre at Bosworth. "It is an aspect of tourism that ruins everybody's culture. In this instance it is not just in the wrong place, but the whole thing in conjecture. Nobody knows for sure where the battle took place. My research convinces me that it was not at Bosworth," he says.

I am not sure of the actual site, but it is just below the little knole where the church Daddington stands."

The Rev Anthony Bardsley, vicar of Daddington, where folk lore has it the victims of the battle were buried, is so convinced Mr Richmond is right that he is holding a special mass there on August 23. "We've known about this for some time" he says. There

is a local tradition here that people watched the battle from the tower of St Margaret's church, and we actually have a 'Crown Hill' in the Parish, traditionally where Richard's crown was found. Thorns still grow there.

"When the Leicestershire County Council first began to look for the sites to put up their

Tudor journey, page 11.

battlefield centre, they approached the man who owned Crown Hill Farm, to ask if they could put up a commemoration to where Richard fell. He said 'no way' and so they bought a piece of land at Shenton instead, where the plaque can be found today."

Mr Michael Harrison, director of the Bosworth Battlefield Centre, said he is convinced Mr Richmond's claims are "totally wrong".

## More cuts in home loan rates

By Richard Thomson

Two more big building societies - the National and Provincial and the Britannia - cut their mortgage interest rates yesterday, and an early move by others looked almost certain as the Bank of England signalled its desire for a further fall in the general level of interest rates.

There was also a hint yesterday of additional cuts in home loan rates from September.

The National and Provincial and the Britannia reduced their rates by a basic three-quarters of a percentage point to 13.25 per cent, in line with cuts by the Halifax and Abbey National on Thursday.

National and Provincial is abolishing differential rates on larger loans while Britannia is scrapping the higher rate charged on loans over £30,000. The Woolwich said a cut in all its leading rates by September was likely.

The move will mean a cut in monthly repayments of about 60p per £1,000 for most National and Provincial borrowers, but for those with loans of more than £30,000 it will mean a reduction of nearly £1 per £1,000.

Neither society announced a cut in deposit rates nor in mortgage rates to existing borrowers.

A bigger mortgage rate cut may be on the way, however, as Mr Roy Cox, chairman of the Building Societies Association, said yesterday that the BSA would urge societies to reduce their rates by a percentage point from September.

A special meeting of the BSA to discuss rates was likely to be called for next month. Mr Cox added.

Pressure for a reduction was increased when the Bank of England cut its dealing rates by half a percentage point yesterday in a clear indication to the banks that base rates should fall by the same amount.

Kenneth Fleet, page 21

## Tough US line to Pretoria

From Mohsin Ali Washington

The White House yesterday for the first time publicly demanded the removal of the state of emergency in South Africa.

"We want the state of emergency removed. We will, however, maintain our policy of constructive engagement with the South Africans. If there is no voice of reason talking with South Africa it could lead to a result that no one wants."

The statement reiterated the US call for serious talks between the South African Government and black leaders aimed at establishing a just society and giving blacks political rights.

It was the toughest White House statement since the emergency was imposed a week ago and it urged the Government to act with the greatest restraint at this tense time.

The statement came as the US Security Council was considering a French initiative in favour of voluntary sanctions.

Recalling that the US views on mandatory sanctions were well known, the spokesman said: "We believe that to isolate South Africa economically and politically could lead to more bloodshed. Economic sanctions would do harm to the very people that we are trying to help."

The statement said that it was essential that Pretoria respected the fundamental rights of all South Africans. "The world is watching how that government and the South African police conduct themselves."

The real cause of violence in South Africa was apartheid. "A lasting peace will take hold in the townships and throughout the country only when apartheid is dismantled. We are deeply concerned whenever civil liberties are suspended anywhere in the world. This is certainly the case in South Africa where violence and repression will not solve the country's problems."

Sanctions rejected, page 6

## Tyra case leads to strike by 400 social workers

Lambeth social workers, angry at the threat of disciplinary action against three of their members over the Tyra Henry case, walked out on strike last night, leaving children on its "at risk" register with only emergency cover.

All 400 of Lambeth's social services workers began an indefinite strike and it is understood that it will continue at least until a top level meeting between union representatives and the social services department on Tuesday.

A spokesman for the National Association of Local Government Officers said last night that the strike action was "to demonstrate solidarity with the workers following Lambeth Council's repeated threats of disciplinary action against staff involved in the Tyra Henry case."

"We wish to demonstrate our anger at the council's handling of the matter and their contemptuous attitude to the judge's exonerating of the social workers involved."

Andrew Neil was jailed for life on Thursday for battering his daughter Tyra Henry, aged 21 months, to death. The baby had been put on an "at risk" category after Neil had been convicted of assaulting Tyra's brother.

Political leaders at Lambeth south-west London, attempted late last night to quell the fury which led to yesterday's walkout by social services staff.

Mr Stephen Bubb, vice-chairman of Lambeth council's social services committee at the time of Tyra's death, said at an impromptu press conference yesterday that the council was not going to be intimidated out of taking appropriate action as a result of the tragedy.

"We intend to handle this the right way," he emphasized. "We are not looking for scapegoats."

He said he believed his staff were "working in extremely

difficult circumstances not helped by "outrageous" reports in some sectors of the press.

"I do not think there is any suggestion in Nalogo that if there are any professional shortcomings there had not been an outcome of that."

"If we decide that disciplinary action is necessary we are not going to be intimidated by any union pressure."

The 180 field social workers and 220 administrative staff involved, all Nalogo members, said last night they would be providing emergency cover only for children and elderly people in the borough.

All routine visits to children "at home on trial", as in Tyra Henry's case, will stop. But the action does not extend to children in residential homes cared for by residential social workers.

Lambeth has 941 children under its care, in homes, with foster parents and 100-200 "at home on trial". Of the latter children, 153 in care are on the "at risk" register; one of the highest numbers at risk in any borough in the country.

Nalogo last night called for a fully independent inquiry into the Tyra Henry case to be set up by the Department of Health and Social Security rather than Lambeth Council.

"The public deserves something more than an inquiry set up by Lambeth," a Nalogo spokesman said. "The council has already held two inquiries at both of which disciplinary action was recommended extremely prematurely," he said.

Following allegations of political interference, he said the inquiry should also look into the relationship between social workers and councillors in the borough.

"Poisonous atmosphere," page 2

## Botham poised to hit the record book for six

By Ivo Tennant

Ian Botham, the Somerset and England cricketer, took only 49 minutes and 50 balls to break his own record for the fastest hundred of the season against Warwickshire at Edgbaston yesterday. He becomes the second player in history to hit more than 50 sixes in first-class cricket during one summer.

With 60 sixes this season, he has just over seven weeks in which to beat the late Arthur Wellard's record of 66 sixes in 1955. He, too, played for Somerset. His tally is often given as 72 but recent research has led to revision. Botham's century, the fourteenth fastest in history, contained no fewer than nine sixes and he had

struck 12 in all when on 138, he closed Somerset's innings.

His century also included 10 fours and was made from only 26 scoring shots. The brunt of his onslaught was borne by two spin bowlers, one new to county cricket and the other of advanced years. Pierson, released from hospital after having been hit when in the field earlier in the match, and Gifford, the 45-year-old former England cricketer, had expensive analyses.

Twice this season Botham has scored centuries from 76 balls. He is likely, barring injury, to play in three more Tests and six county championship matches.

Season's breakdown, page 32

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## New effort to stamp out illegal broadcasts

By Bill Johnstone  
Technology Correspondent

The Government has declared war on radio pirates and is to direct most of the energies of the Radio Investigation Service (RIS) now part of the Department of Trade and Industry, away from answering queries on reception and towards catching illegal broadcasters.

In a written parliamentary answer yesterday Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister for Information Technology said: "More resources will be devoted to dealing with pollution of the radio spectrum by those who operate without licence and those who abuse their licence conditions. The staff of the RIS have already begun to step up enforcement action in this field and much more will follow."

"I strongly urge all those who may currently be operating without a licence or without proper regard to their licence conditions to put their position right as soon as possible. The penalties are severe and it is often necessary to seize and detain equipment as evidence for prosecution."

There are 240 RIS officers located all over the country. A brochure is to be published by the division next month to help people to diagnose their radio and television reception problems and so relieve the group of this task and enable it to concentrate on catching radio pirates.

## Remand on triple killing charge

A man accused of murdering three workmen at a sewage treatment works near Glasgow was remanded in custody for a week yesterday at Hamilton Sheriff Court, Strathclyde.

Peter McMurray, aged 43, of School Street, Hamilton, made no plea to charges of discharging a shotgun at the workmen, shooting them in the body and willfully murdering them, and of taking and driving away a car from the plant at Bothwell.

The workmen who died were William McInosh, aged 36, of St Andrew's Drive, Hamilton; Alex Sexton, aged 42, of Kirkwell Place, Wishaw; and William Burns, aged 39, of Woodlands Crescent, Cambuslang.

## Phone-tap right to be contested

The campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was given leave in the High Court yesterday to challenge the Government's powers to tap its members' telephones.

Mrs Joan Ruddock, the CND chairman, bases her case on allegations made on Channel 4 television by Cathy Massiter, a former MI5 official.

## Alliance gain

The Alliance has made another gain from Labour, in an area of Nottinghamshire dominated by working miners. Mr Donald Lowbridge won a seat on Ashfield District Council.

A week ago the Alliance gained a seat on Nottinghamshire County Council.

## New laws sought to stop abuses of local government decision-making

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Strong arguments for changing the law to prevent partisan manipulation of local government are advanced in submissions made by the Government yesterday to the Widdicombe inquiry.

A joint paper prepared by the Department of the Environment and the Scottish and Welsh Offices, says that present legal safeguards do not adequately constrain practices which deprive many councillors of the ability to take part effectively in decision-making and fulfil their essential role of scrutinizing the use of public funds.

Preconditions for clear accountability before the law are virtually extinguished, the paper says, and in some cases local democracy is threatened by councillors and staff associating in acts of intimidation and disruption of council meetings.

The committee of inquiry, with Mr David Widdicombe, QC, as chairman, was set up in February to examine the political organization of local government and recommend changes to strengthen local democracy.

It is acknowledged that the traditional committee system may no longer suffice for a large authority with heavy responsibilities for services in a "highly-demanding social environment."

There are, however, severe strictures on the abuses to

which the new procedures have led in some authorities.

"In some councils there is no longer an effective means of ensuring accountability to electors and ratepayers, or a clear identification of responsibilities," the paper says. The trends have "enhanced the increasingly obtrusive influence of sectional interests."

With group discipline applied to the most trivial of issues, and effective decision-making in the hands of a small number of members and officers, there must be a possibility that decisions would depend on what was acceptable to a party group, or to other interests on which that group depended for political support, rather than on balanced professional advice.

The paper discusses allegations of political discrimination by some councils which it describes as "deeply disturbing in their implications for public confidence."

It instances political tests, such as requiring actors not to perform in South Africa and the boycott of firms which perform defence contracts.

Ministers consider it unacceptable that powers conferred for the administration of public funds or property "should be used to discriminate against those who lawfully and reasonably decline to support the political views of groups of councillors."

## Warning on straw burning

By John Young  
Agriculture Correspondent

The increasing number of farmers who have voluntarily renounced straw burning has intensified the pressure on the Government to introduce a total ban from next year.

So far, the Ministry of Agriculture has resisted calls for a ban as impracticable. But the favourable response by farmers to appeals by conservation groups, including Friends of the Earth, to seek alternative methods of straw disposal after this year's harvest has caused alarm among farming bodies.

The National Farmers' Union is concerned that, if enough farmers are seen to be able to manage without burning, public opinion will force a complete prohibition. That would take no account of the difficulties of ploughing straw into heavy clay soils, as opposed to light sandy loams. Farmers like to burn straw and stubble because it is quick, easy and cheap - the cost of a box of matches as against the tractor fuel and man-hours needed for ploughing.

But opposition from outside the farming community is now almost total, and is shared by MPs, local authorities, the police and the fire brigades.

Farming journals, which have warned their readers that this is likely to be the make-or-break year, and that a further spate of accidental fires and complaints of smoke and smuts will make a ban inevitable.

Leading article, page 9

## TV stars' cash 'helped the miners'

A man accused of duping television stars out of cash for striking miners yesterday denied he had spent the money on himself.

"I did not need supporting in that way," Mr Barrington Godfrey, aged 39, told Southwark Crown Court. He agreed with Mr Jeremy Dore, counsel for the prosecution, that the money did not go to support the miners, or their families directly.

"It depends on how you look at support. I was supporting them in the work I was doing, delivering posters and collecting clothes," he said.

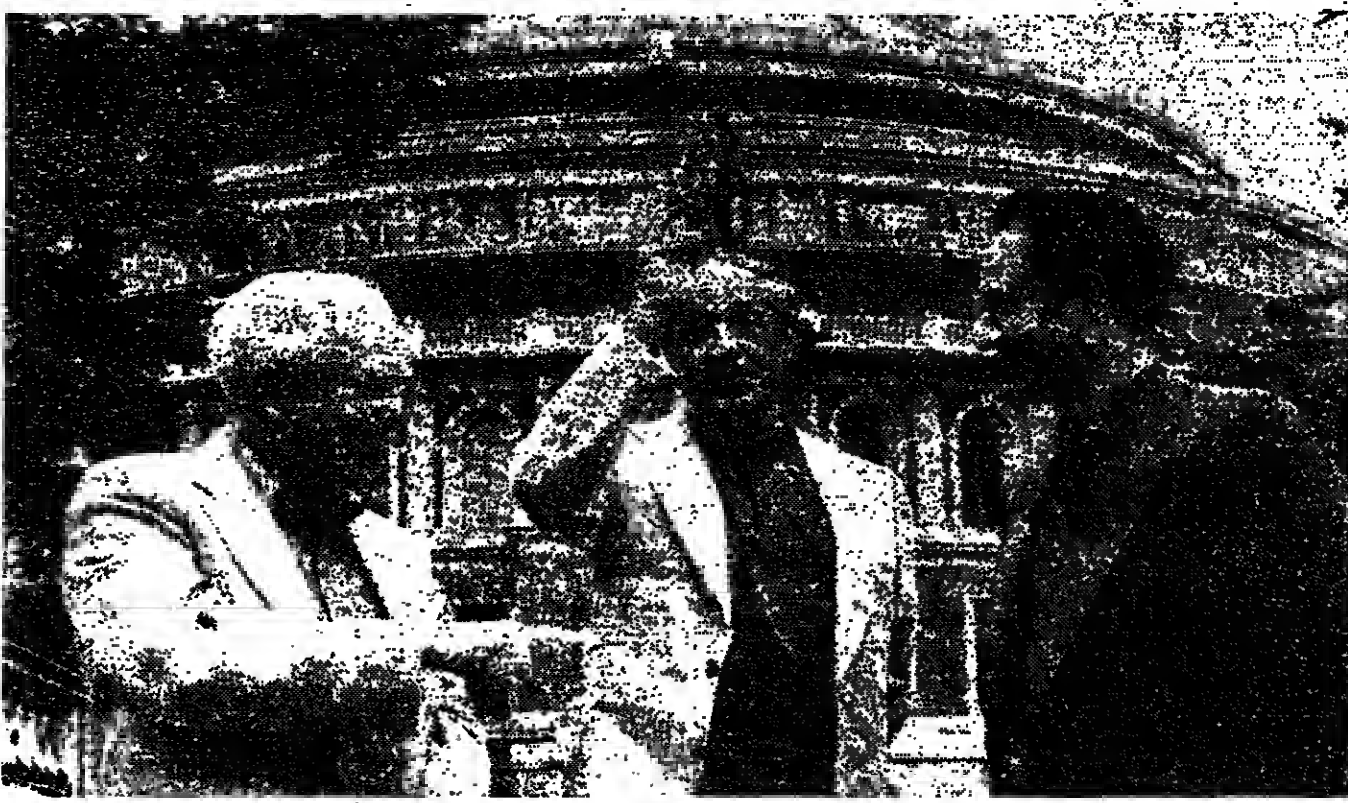
Mr Godfrey claimed the cash was used to help the miners by making a 13-minute video for miners starring Miss Gascogne, Bill Owen, Maggie Steed and Mr Tony Benn, MP. He admitted he had used false names, but said it was because of "Special Branch harassment" after investigations had done into phone tapping.

"I described myself as a miner because it was far easier to get help from people I was working with," he told the jury. He said that while to ensure he had written to a number of people asking if they would come and give evidence.

"But as a result of a terrific amount of publicity this case had attracted these people are not willing to come," he said.

Mr Godfrey, of Soverby Bridge, West Yorkshire, denies 11 charges of theft and deception.

The trial was adjourned until Monday.



Two American composers with works premiered at this year's Proms, meeting Pierre Boulez, who is conducting some of the music. Elliott Carter (left) heard his "Pothode" played last night at the Royal Albert Hall with Pierre Boulez conducting, and Steve Reich (right) has his "Desert Music" in the Moody Prom. (Photograph: Jonathan Player).

## GLC 'could have cut rates'

The GLC had enough excess money for the current year to reduce the rates of every household in London, it was claimed in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Anthony Scrivenor QC, for Conservative-controlled Westminster Council, told Mr Justice Mann that because of "creative accountancy," used by high-spending boroughs, the GLC failed to take into account about £140 million when working out its borough's prospects for this year.

If that amount had been available to them at the time, then the GLC might well have decided to use it to reduce the burden of "rate capping."

But the GLC have since made other plans for the money, including some £45 million earmarked for projects in "stress" areas which are nearly all Labour-controlled.

Westminster are asking the judge to quash the decision as having been made unlawfully and are seeking an order requiring the GLC to consider using the money for the rate budget.

They claim there is enough money available to cut the rate of 34.25 in the £, imposed on them in March this year, to 24.25p.

## Scientists to advise on radiation risks

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Government is to set up a committee to investigate the effects of man-made and natural radiation on health.

The announcement, in a parliamentary answer by Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, was delayed until after the trial of British Nuclear Fuels Limited, for an unauthorized discharge of radioactive waste into the Irish Sea from the reprocessing plant at Sellafield.

Mr Clarke described the committee as a source of independent medical and scientific advice on the effects of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation. Its members were chosen for their medical and scientific expertise by the chief medical officer, Donald Acheson.

Government departments will be represented by assessors, and a secretariat will be provided jointly by the DHSS and the National Radiological Protection Board.

The committee is in line with recommendations of the inquiry by Sir Douglas Black last year into the incidence of leukaemia in Cumbria, near the Sellafield works.

The inquiry confirmed a higher than average incidence of leukaemia among children in the area. But as the number of leukaemias was higher than expected from calculations taking account Sellafield discharges, Sir Douglas proposed an examination of other possible causes.

## Whitehall grades to go

By Our Social Policy Correspondent

The Government is to abolish more than 100 Civil Service grades to make it easier to transfer staff within Whitehall, Lord Gower, the minister responsible, announced yesterday.

In line with arrangements for senior officials, junior ranks are to be amalgamated into only

four grades. In future it should be much easier for, say, a specialist scientific officer to move to an administrative post, add vice-versa.

The move affects civil servants now called assistant secretary, senior principal, and their equivalents. They will be known respectively as grades five, six and seven.

## Solicitors attack watchdog

By Peter Evans

The British Legal Association, which represents solicitors in England and Wales, has urged Mrs Thatcher to abolish the National Consumer Council.

The association's journal, *Independent Solicitor*, takes issue with a report by the council about money held by solicitors.

According to the journal, the report argued that, however hard they try, solicitors will not be able to allocate to particular clients every penny earned on a general client deposit account. It said that this could not be done without so much expense to the client that it would outweigh the advantage.

In view of that, the journal reports the council as saying, the accumulated interest should be taken from the profession as a whole and given to those who wish to found an institution.

The journal replies that solicitors advance substantial sums for their clients, legally aided and otherwise, every day of the year. Those sums paid out total more than the amount of unallocated interest.

When those payments are eventually recovered, whether from the client or the legal aid fund, no interest is recoverable

## Shah deal shows rift between unions

By Barrie Clement  
Labour Reporter

The electricians' no-strike deal with Mr Eddy Shah, the newspaper publisher, has angered their right-wing allies in the engineering union and exposed a growing rift between the two organizations.

Leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers resent being shut out of the new national newspaper by the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union. They also object to the electricians' "stridency" in opposing the threat of expulsion from the Trades Union Congress which hangs over both bodies.

The engineers are under investigation by the TUC's "inner cabinet", the finance and general purposes committee, for accepting government money for ballots in breach of policy. The engineers have applied for state cash, but are not yet the subject of the disciplinary process because they have not received it.

Mr Jack Whyman, a right-wing engineers' union executive member for the South-east with special responsibility for Fleet Street, said yesterday that his union would not be "led by the nose" out of the TUC by the electricians.

It is felt that the engineers have been taking a more conciliatory line in recent TUC committees than the electricians.

Mr Whyman described the Shah deal as a "stab in the back" to his union.

"They are encouraging Eddy Shah to stick two fingers up to the trade union movement. In Japan such organizations are called 'yellow dog unions'," he said.

The directors of Shopco Limited, one of Britain's most successful shop equipment and retail design companies, are becoming members of the electricians' union in a single-union deal negotiated for the company's new manufacturing plant in South Wales.

The deal includes an arbitration agreement, similar to the agreement reached with Mr Shah ensuring normal working during industrial disputes.

He said the electricians had come under the influence of "Mainstream", the new right-wing group in the labour movement.

The union was looking at several options to demonstrate their opposition to the Shah deal.

Teachers in talks, page 4

## The Tyra Henry case

# Social workers talk of poisonous atmosphere

By Nicholas Timmins  
Social Services Correspondent

The handling of the Tyra Henry case took place against a background of social workers increasingly at war with local councillors over the way child care cases were dealt with.

Social workers in Lambeth in south London, described the atmosphere as "poisonous".

They were prepared to be quoted, but they said they had faced repeated charges of racism when white handled cases involving black families. Decisions to place black children in care or for adoption, had been overturned by councillors on the social services committee, chaired by Mrs Janet Boateng, and that the drive against racism in Lambeth had reached ludicrous extremes, the social workers

said. One social worker who was offered a trainee on placement who could be either black or white, opted for white. Student believing more white trainees ought to be taught to handle the problems of ethnic minorities. Charges of racism for not choosing a black student followed, and there were threats of disciplinary action.

Last year the High Court supported social workers when councillors overturned a decision by social workers to keep a white youth in secure accommodation.

In April amid charges that councillors were vindictively looking for scapegoats in the Tyra Henry case, a half-day strike took place with a motion of no confidence passed in Mrs Boateng and the then vice-chairman of social services Mr Stephen Bubb.

Mr John Wheeler, until recently chairman of the British Association of Social Workers branch in Lambeth, said yesterday that social workers agreed with many of the council's aims.

"We agree that black children should be placed with black families wherever possible, but when you cannot find black foster parents do you leave the children in residential care? It is a problem of being faced with a blanket approach."

"Social workers are being belittled as racist and middle-class immigrants who know nothing about the working class community and ethnic minority issues and have nothing to offer at all. The atmosphere is such that it is almost impossible for social workers to get a fair hearing for their viewpoint."

"Decisions on cases have been taken in a very arbitrary way."

Some social workers complained they were frightened of taking decisions on black cases. Mr Wheeler said: "I cannot say categorically that is happening, but I can imagine that if you have the fear that your decision will be overturned at the end of the day, that could well happen."

He said the original internal inquiry into the Tyra Henry case had taken place in an atmosphere of sheer vindictiveness and moral panic. There had been statements by Mrs Boateng that "heads would roll" even before the inquiry got going.

The new inquiry into the Tyra Henry case ought to examine the whole atmosphere in the social services department, he said, to establish how intimidated social workers were.

## New plan to fight 'colour blindness'

By Pat Healy, Race Relations Correspondent

The Government is about to back a new scheme to encourage social services departments to do more to meet the needs of black communities.

The initiative emerged yesterday as the inquest began into Lambeth social services department's handling of the Tyra Henry case. Supporters of the scheme said social workers desperately needed clear guidelines on coping with people from different cultural backgrounds, but suggested that Lambeth may have gone overboard in attempting it.

The new scheme, expected to be funded by the Department of Health and Social Security at a cost of about £80,000 a year, would follow the health advisory service model. Professional social workers with experience of working with black families would be invited to assess how an individual social services department should change its practice to meet the needs of local ethnic minorities.

The need for such a scheme has been recognised for several years, but promises of action were lost with the change of government in 1979. Successive departments have responded to the multi-racial character of part of Britain, and have not met the needs of black people as a result.

Ms Naomi Connolly, who produced a research report on the issue on the day before the 1981 Brixton riots, said yesterday that both social workers and elected councillors failed to react because of "colour blindness". But the riots had alerted councillors to the fact that there was an issue to be dealt with, and black communities had become more vocal.

In a discussion paper published last month, Ms Connolly reviewed the situation since 1981 and concluded that the need to respond to race issues is now being taken much more seriously by social services departments. But she says there is still a need for guidelines, training and monitoring to ensure that policies for fair treatment are being implemented.

Mr Tom White, former director of social services for Coventry, said councils now recognized that not enough had been done. There was a need for guidelines to balance the professionalism of social work staff with the need for sensitivity in dealing with people with varied culture patterns.

Mr Peter Westland, social services secretary of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said yesterday that Lambeth had changed its policies in a positive direction. It was actively seeking to recruit more blacks into the social services department and providing the necessary training.

● Social Services Departments and Race: A Discussion Paper, by Naomi Connolly (PSI) £2.



Andrew Neil, aged 20, who was convicted of murdering his daughter Tyra Henry, aged 21 months (right).

## Catalogue of failure in infant abuse deaths

By Our Social Services Correspondent

From Maria Colwell, the seven-year-old girl battered to death by her stepfather in 1973, to the inquiries into the deaths of Tyra Henry and Jasmine Beckford, there have now been more than 20 public and formal inquiries into deaths from child abuse since 1973.

The list includes Darrin Clarke, Paul Brown, Lisa Godfrey and Karen Spencer, but the Department of Health said yesterday it had no plans to issue fresh guidelines to social workers on ways to prevent child abuse cases.

From the list of inquiries the same factors emerge time and again in the failures that led to children's deaths - communication breakdowns between social workers or other departments and agencies, failures to

review cases regularly and comprehensively, and misunderstandings of the job of other professionals.

The Government is, however, reviewing how families into cases where death or serious injury has occurred should be launched.

● Lambeth's own internal inquiry into the events surrounding the death of Tyra Henry revealed a series of short comings.

It highlighted too much attention paid to the problems of Tyra's mother and too little attention to the safety of the child; lack of co-ordination between the social workers on the case and failure of the coordinator to read the minutes of successive case conferences about Tyra.

## Neil helped by silence of friends

By Robin Young

Andrew Neil, jailed for life on Thursday for murdering Tyra Henry, owed his previous liberty to a code of silence among his family and friends. Neil had a 1983 conviction for cruelty to his baby son Tyrone, quashed on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

Tyrone was admitted to hospital in March 1982 unconscious and suffering from injuries which left him blind, partly deaf, brain-damaged, and crippled for life. Doctors said they resulted from being swung by the legs and shaken up and down.

The case against Neil had been based entirely on two interviews with police, in which he admitted shaking Tyrone, but only in panic when the baby was already convulsing.

The police would call in witnesses from among those who had been in the house at the time.

Mr Jeffrey Rucker, the assistant recorder hearing the case at the Inner London Crown Court, directed that a charge of grievous bodily harm be withdrawn, but Neil was convicted on a cruelty charge. He was sent to Boreas, but five months later his conviction was quashed.

Yesterday policemen connected with the case said it had been impossible to find anyone prepared to give evidence against Neil, though there were believed to have been five to eight people in the flat when the incident occurred.

Leading article, page 9

## ADVERTISEMENT

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## Inquiry into alleged police corruption

By our Home Affairs Correspondent

The Police Complaints Authority is supervising an investigation into allegations of corruption involving the Greater Manchester police where a detective constable has been suspended from duty.

The authority has approved the appointment of Chief Supt John Nield from the South Yorkshire police as the investigating officer.

## Correction

In the calls to the Bar, published yesterday, part of the Middle Temple list was omitted. It should have been: Karen Gregory, BA, Liverpool Uni and Dip Law, Poly of Cent London; H C Mercer, BA, of Downing Coll, Cambridge.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$20; Belgium 8 fr 50; Canada \$2.75; Denmark 17 kr; France 100 francs; Germany 10 DM; Greece 1,200 dr; Hong Kong \$2.50; India 100 rupees; Italy 1,200 lire; Japan 1,200 yen; Korea 1,200 won; Luxembourg 1,200 francs; Netherlands 1,200 guilders; New Zealand \$2.50; Norway 1,200 kroner; Portugal 1,200 escudos; Spain 1,200 pesetas; Sweden 1,200 kronor; Switzerland 1,200 francs; Taiwan 1,200 dollars; Thailand 1,200 baht; United Kingdom 10 pence; USA 1,200 cents; Yugoslavia 1,200 dinars.



Shah deal shows rift between unions

# Art collector's threat to sell pictures abroad forces tax rule change

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

A discreet game of brinkmanship between the Government and the art historian Denis Mahon, during which he threatened to sell his fine collection abroad, ended yesterday in victory for Mr Mahon and the introduction of virtually open-ended tax concessions to save great items of national heritage.

Lord Gowrie, the Minister for the Arts, announced that large and important items of both art and property may now be accepted in lieu of tax by drawing on the public expenditure reserve, instead of setting them against the specific budgets of either the Office of Arts and Libraries or the Department of the Environment.

The existing £2 million fund for works in lieu of tax will continue and be used for small items. The new rules will be without a ceiling on large items, although it is thought the concessions will cost about £12m a year.

The news immediately prompted Mr Mahon, aged 74, to drop his threat to stipulate in his will that his art collection, which may be worth £30 million, should be sold abroad on his death, with the proceeds to go to foreign institutions.

Instead, he is to draw up a will which divides the collection of 70 pictures and hundreds of drawings between British galleries. The works are by artists such as Guercino, Rembrandt, Giotto and Donatello.

The National Gallery will receive 14 paintings, giving it, with existing exhibits, one of the best public collections of 17th century Italian art in the world.

The other recipients will be the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, the National Gallery of Scotland, the National Museum of Wales, Birmingham City Art Gallery, Manchester City Art Gallery, and the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool.

The tax changes have been sought for years, but there is little doubt that it was Mr Mahon's threat which brought about the change in policy.

Items of art which are judged to be of sufficient importance may set off against capital transfer tax, usually after the death of the owners, and handed over to an institution.

The tax has been criticised for forcing the sale of works of art, land and houses in order to pay the necessary duties, even in cases where owners would have preferred the items to have stayed intact, or in Britain.

The new provision should mean the end of the continuing campaigns to save houses or historic collections, and the occasional provision of extra funds to pay for them.

Sir David Piper, director of the Ashmolean, said: "This is a major victory and a great deal of it is due to Mr Mahon who has the most gorgeous stamina. He produced a crisis, a point on which action had to be taken one way or another. What the Government has been doing for possibly 20 years is stalling, and this was the motor which generated this decision."

Mr Mahon, who lives in Chelsea, said his threat to sell abroad was not a bluff. "If the Government decided to prefer cash to culture I would

have instructed my executors to sell the entire collection abroad. They would have paid 60 per cent in tax and the pictures and the residue would go abroad. I do not have any dependants so they knew that I had every intention of going through with it."

The remarkably rich collection cost Mr Mahon £50,000 over 30 years, although he has never paid more than £2,000 for a picture. He stopped collecting 20 years ago because of soaring prices in the art world.

The core of his collection is work by seventeenth century Italian painters who became fashionable earlier this century and only started to be rehabilitated when Mr Mahon wrote a key book on the period, *Studies in Seventeenth Century Italian Art*, published in 1948.

Today his collection is so extensive that he does not have a completely up-to-date catalogue, and had to count how many Guercinos he owns - nine - to be certain. He also owns four works by Rembrandt.

"I bought my first painting, a Guercino, in 1934. Nobody cared about these paintings then or paid them the slightest attention. I realized they were in error and perceived that those artists were being judged on criteria which did not apply to their work."

Mr Mahon, who also intends to leave his personal funds which, he says, are "reasonably considerable" to the National Art Collections Fund, paid tribute to the role of Lord Gowrie in the policy changes.



Mr Denis Mahon with some of the pictures he threatened to sell abroad. (Photograph: Sally Soames).

## Hand-held equipment 'could have spread fire'

From Peter Davenport Bradford

Hand-held fire extinguishers, if used, could have spread the fire at Bradford City Football Ground rather than extinguish it, a forensic expert yesterday told the inquest into the deaths of 56 supporters on May 11.

Mr Roy Cook, a Home Office scientist, was commenting on reports that if such extinguishers had been available at the ground, the fire could have been put out quickly and lives saved.

He told the Bradford coroner, Mr James Turnbull: "The structure of the stand and the seating was such that no small extinguisher could have been expected to reach all the burning materials. When the fire was first seen it is quite likely that the structure was already alight up above."

"It would have required not a hand-held extinguisher but a full hose reel with a proper fire hose to guarantee extinguishing the fire."

"It could have possibly exacerbated the fire by using a small extinguisher and could have spread it down the seating setting off other smaller fires."

Mr Cook believed the fire was started by a small flame from either a dropped match, cigarette or tobacco which ignited the sizeable amount of rubbish below the stand. "Ideal for rapid flame spread".

Det Sup Kevin Cooper said a Daily Star journalist, Mr Ian Trueman, used "a tremendous amount of journalistic licence" in his report on the Bradford fire, which carried the headline "I saw killer smoke bomb".

"In my opinion, Mr Trueman saw nothing more than the other 10,600 people in that stadium. The article in the Daily Star was wholly inaccurate and misleading", added Mr Cooper.

The jury of seven women and three men will spend the weekend studying the Popplewell report on the fire before continuing their deliberations on Monday.

## Hunt for killer of young mother

A hunt was under way last night for the murderer of Mrs Linda Tate, aged 21, who was found stabbed to death in the hallway of her maisonette at Loudwater, Buckinghamshire, by her husband Steve when he returned home from work.

Their baby son was in a cot in his bedroom. Detective Superintendent Tony Miller said that he had not been able to determine a motive for the attack but could not rule out the possibility of a sexual assault.

## Surveyors propose tax relief on housing repairs

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Tax relief on the cost of housing repairs and maintenance to encourage owners to keep their homes in good order is recommended in a housing discussion paper published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors yesterday.

The paper proposes measures to overcome Britain's housing shortage and ensure a fairer deal for occupiers and owners.

The report appearing the day after the recommendation of the inquiry into British housing, chaired by the Duke of Edinburgh, states that mortgage interest tax relief helps those with higher incomes. It believes that a better system of financial help for housing costs would be related to needs, and proposes a housing allowance, to be introduced over time, which would be available "to everyone who needs help, regardless of whether he or she was a tenant or an owner-occupier".

The committee which produced the paper argues for much higher housing investment, in both public and private sectors. "Only by this means can supply and demand be brought into better balance. If this could be achieved, however, it would mean that people would have a real choice of where to live and whether to be owner-occupiers or tenants. And if they did want to be tenants, they would have choice of whether to rent from a local

authority, a private landlord or a housing association."

To provide the choice, it is essential to reverse the decline of the private sector, the committee says. It recommends incentives such as capital tax allowances for new buildings intended as private accommodation, market rents for all new lettings, and a phased reduction in rent control over existing tenancies, backed by a new system of financial help for those who cannot afford market rents.

To encourage higher standards of maintenance in the private sector, the committee proposes that expenditure on specific types of repair and maintenance should qualify for income tax relief, subject to a maximum.

Its suggested new "housing allowance" would - in the same way as the proposed needs-related housing allowance of the Duke of Edinburgh's inquiry - replace the present systems of housing benefits of tax relief on mortgage interest, although people with existing mortgages would continue to enjoy tax relief for a long transitional period. The allowance would be worked out from a formula which took into account the applicant's housing costs and household income.

Better Housing for Britain (Surveyors Publications, 12, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AD, £3.50).

## Pop singer 'threatened employers'

Jay Aston, the former Bucks Fizz singer, was accused in the High Court yesterday of "pointing a pistol" at the head of her employers.

She had threatened to go to the press and break up the group unless she was allowed to record as a solo artist for another company, counsel told Mr Justice Warner.

Mr Michael Burton, QC, for Bucks Fizz's recording company, Big Note Music Productions, claimed the first threat was carried out when Miss Aston sold the story of her affair with the husband of the group's creator, Nicholas Martin to *The Sun*.

Mr Burton alleged that the singer was heavily under the influence of her business adviser, Mr Barry McKay.

Big Note Music is asking the judge for an order preventing Miss Aston from recording with any other company. They also want an order against Mr McKay to stop him "inciting" a breach of her contract.

The hearing continues

## Test case ruling is reserved

Judgement was reserved at Westminster County Court yesterday after an eight-day sex discrimination hearing which could change the way insurance companies treat women.

Miss Jennifer Finner, aged 37, a dentist, claims that a company acted unlawfully by charging her 50 per cent more than a man for the same policies.

The ruling by Judge McDonnell is expected towards the end of September.

The Equal Opportunities Commission backed Miss Finner in her claim for damages from the Friends Provident Life Office, and a declaration that the company discriminated against her.

Friends Provident Life Office admitted that the policies, giving Miss Finner lump-sum cash payments in the event of sickness, discriminated between men and women.

But Mr Thomas Morison QC, for the company, said it was exempted from liability for any claim brought under the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975.

## Mother 'tried to stop friend biting child'

A mother told Liverpool Crown Court yesterday that she had tried to pull her boy friend off her four-year-old son as he was biting him.

She said he would punch the boy in the stomach when he wet the bed, and one occasion picked him up by the pyjamas and the neck and banged his head against a wall.

Susan Stock, aged 22, and her boy friend Malcolm Poole, aged 28, a laboratory technician at Duke Street, Birkenhead, deny murdering Miss Stock's son Christopher on November 6 last year.

The court has been told that the boy died of a brain haemorrhage after repeated violence to the head. His body was covered in bruises and bite marks.

Miss Stock told the court yesterday that she saw Mr Poole hit the child on some occasions and tried to pull him off and other times she knew he had bitten him because of the marks.

"I said to him, 'leave him alone because it's going to cause him some damage'. He said, 'I'll leave him alone when I've finished with him'."

She admitted that she had bitten the child twice, once when he climbed on to the lavatory in the bathroom and began throwing soap and detergent. She said that Mr Poole had caused most of the injuries but admitted she had caused some of them.

Mr Poole had told her there was something about Christopher that he did not like and he could not take it.

She said she would not take the child to the doctor's or to see members of the family towards the end because of the bruises and bite marks. She said that Mr Poole would check to see if the boy had wet the bed and, if he had, would punch him in the stomach. On one occasion he had hit Christopher across the head with a pan.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

## Post Office seeks links by computer

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

Post offices could be selling theatre tickets and taking travel bookings within the next decade if a £100 million modernization programme for the counters proves popular.

The Post Office, which disclosed profits of £133.7 million yesterday, has submitted plans to the Government for electronic terminals to be installed at 6,000 post offices by the end of the 1980s.

The pilot scheme, if given government approval, would begin next year and extend into 1987, taking in 250 offices in the Thames Valley area.

The Post Office hopes to improve its services and link them to the central computers of leading airlines, travel companies or booking agents.

Fifty automatic teller machines are also expected to be in operation by the end of this year and 180 by next summer. The network will allow customers of some banks and building societies to withdraw money using a cash card and will eventually extend to 800 offices.

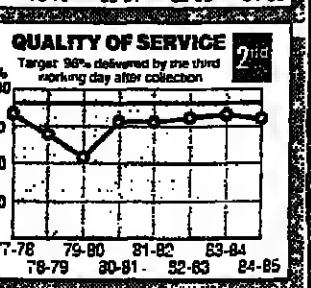
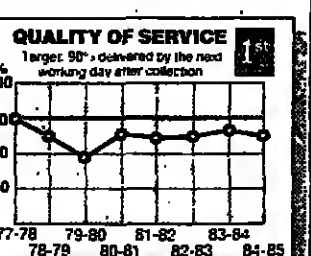
The Post Office's profits were predicted by the corporation's chairman Sir Ronald Dearing earlier in the year.

However the Post Office failed to meet its target delivery times for first and second class mail. The corporation blamed bad weather, train delays, and industrial disputes.

The Government has directed that the post office be split into mail and courier services for management and financial purposes.

The Girobank, which made an operating profit of £18.8 million, up 21 per cent on last year, is already separate for accounting purposes.

Girobank and courier services will be separate subsidiary companies of the corporation within the next two years.



## Hunt dispute led to attack in lavatory

A hunt master who resigned amid allegations that he was so drunk he fell off his horse, was attacked in a men's lavatory by another member of the Hunt Committee, a court was told yesterday.

Mr Peter Bellamy, master of the Spooner and West Dartmoor Hunt in Devon, was hit on the head by Mr Frank Toye, in the lavatory of an hotel.

The blow caused a cut which needed five stitches. A second punch smashed the hunt master's false teeth, magistrates at Tavistock were told.

Mr Toye, aged 53, a stone-mason of Whitchurch Road, Tavistock, was ordered to pay Mr Bellamy, a farmer, £150 compensation, including £47 for the damage to the false teeth. He was given a conditional discharge for a year.

## Potato men told to cut surpluses

By John Young Agriculture Correspondent

The Government has told the Potato Marketing Board to reduce surpluses by placing further restrictions on the acreage that farmers are allowed to plant.

Under the marketing scheme, which was set up in the 1930s, the board allocates an acreage to each grower and in return contracts to buy surpluses to prevent a price collapse.

Last year's harvest was the biggest ever and the board was forced to seek a £17 million subvention from the Treasury to offset its losses in intervention purchase.

After doubling the levy on producers, board officials appeared confident a few weeks ago that they would be able to meet the costs of this year's purchases from their own resources. Yet already, before the harvest of the crop has begun, the board has been forced to buy nearly 27,000 tonnes of early potatoes at a cost of at least £1 million.

Most of the surplus has been ploughed back into the ground, or dyed and dumped in quarries, or sold as animal feed. The new total area stipulated by the Ministry of Agriculture for next year is 158,000 hectares (about 390,000 acres), a reduction of about 3 per cent.

## Lightning death

Adrian Francis, aged 19, of Cottingham, near Hull, an apprentice fitter, was struck dead by lightning yesterday.

## No-surcharge fares bonus for holidaymakers

By Our Commercial Editor

Portland Holidays is to offer a long-term, no-surcharge guarantee covering not only this winter's package holidays but also those to be announced for next summer.

Portland, the biggest tour operator in the direct-sell market, is part of Thomson Travel, whose other subsidiary, Thomson Holidays, surprised the trade earlier this week by announcing a no-surcharge guarantee running for a year.

Intrans has since matched the guarantee for this winter's holidays, after Thomas Cook Holidays earlier released details of a number of winter no-surcharge deals.

The strength of the pound has meant surcharging has already largely disappeared. Earlier this year surcharges were running up to 10 per cent ceiling, adding £30 to a typical £300 holiday.

## Pipe and cigar smokers face price rise

Cigar and pipe tobacco prices are going up and a rise in cigarette prices is likely before the end of the summer.

Imperial Tobacco, Britain's largest tobacco manufacturer, is raising prices on packets of five six on 10 small cigars, by 2p. Full panatella and half corona cigars will go up by 1p each. A 25-gramme pack of pipe tobacco will rise by 3p. The rises will take effect from the end of August.

It means the recommended price of six Panama cigars will go up to £1.16 and Castella panatellas will be 51p each. St Bruno pipe tobacco will cost £1.36.

Other manufacturers are expected to bring in similar increases. Imperial blames higher manufacturing costs although part of the increase will also benefit retailers.

## Disease source traced

Health authority investigators believe they have traced the source of an outbreak of Legionnaires' Disease on the Kent coast to an industrial estate at Ramsgate.

Five cases, all of them men, have been treated for the disease at Margate General Hospital. Mr Derek Sudds, aged 60, of Ramsgate, died on July 9.

Three of the others were seriously ill but are now recovering.

All the sufferers work at, or live near, Haine industrial estate, adjoining a big council housing estate on the outskirts of Ramsgate. Factory equipment and air conditioning plants have been sterilized.

## Iron Age harbour works discovered in Dorset

By Norman Hammond Archaeology Correspondent

Iron Age harbour works more than two thousand years old have been found on Christchurch harbour in Dorset. A ramp up which ships could be dragged leads down to deep water where an artificial channel may exist.

The discovery was made earlier this month during excavations at Hengistbury Head, directed by Professor Barry Cunliffe, of Oxford University. "This was intended to be the last of six years of excavation but now we have to

see it as the start of a new campaign", he said.

What Professor Cunliffe describes as "a massive programme of engineering" was undertaken to create a dry platform above the marsh, metalled with a thick layer of gravel and fronted by a sloping gravel ramp leading to the water.

The gravel came from beaches near by, and pottery found on its surface includes Roman wine amphorae imported from Italy in about 100 BC.

Fine wheel-made pottery from Brittany was also found,

suggesting that the trade had been through Northern France in a pre-historic predecessor of Sealink.

"It was here that the ships of the entrepreneurs, intent to exploit Britain's mineral wealth and slave markets, stopped to offload cargo and take on new goods", Professor Cunliffe said.

"Julius Caesar specifically mentions the sturdy construction of Breton ships of this period, built so that they could be dragged up and beached. The harbour ramp at Hengistbury was no doubt designed for just such vessels."

No ship remains have so far been found, but Professor Cunliffe believes that the marshy environment may have preserved much organic material, including wooden vessels if any sank in the harbour.

"The waterlogged conditions preserve a mass of organic material, including a ditch in which seeds, insects and other plant remains survive in an excellent state of preservation", he said.

"This provides a unique opportunity to examine the alien plants and parasites introduced into barbarian Britain from the Classical world."

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## Britons warned against visiting Uganda as tribal conflict worsens

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Office last night advised people not to go to Uganda unless the visit was essential. The notice came amid reports of a worsening situation in the country.

A rebel brigade of Acholi tribesmen — one of five brigades in the Ugandan army — was reported to be moving south-east from Gulu to Lira, which is said to be in the hands of guerrillas from the National Resistance Army, leading to speculation about a link-up.

Major General Tito Okello, Uganda's army chief and second-in-command of the armed forces was thought to be in command. He was earlier reported to have moved out of Kampala to his home area in southern Uganda and was refusing all attempts to persuade him to return.

Mr Peter Penfold, deputising for Mr Colin McLean, the High Commissioner, who is on leave, has advised all British citizens in Uganda to "keep their heads down" and stay calm.

Of the 950 Britons in Uganda, about two-thirds live around Kampala or Entebbe, and a quarter in the south and west. About a hundred at most are thought to be in the areas affected by the latest uprising, most of them on scattered farms and plantations.

● NAIROBI: The army rebels still control the north of the country after the tribal split.

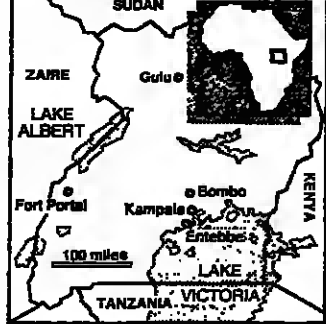
There has been no response from them to appeals from President Obote to lay down their arms (Charles Harrison writes).

Radio Uganda broadcast messages yesterday from brigades in the south, west and east, declaring loyalty to the Government and condemning "rebellion and banditry".

The radio referred to fighting between members of the Acholi and members of other tribes at the Karuma falls bridge, 100 miles north of Kampala on the main road to the north.

Reports yesterday said the Acholi troops had called for the dismissal of the army Chief of Staff, Brigadier Smith Opon-Acak, who is a member of President Obote's Lango tribe — neighbours and traditional rivals of the Acholi.

Friction between the Acholi and Lango in the Army was



## Time running out for Obote

By William Pike

President Obote's Government appears to have been weakened to the point of overthrow by the twin blows of Army mutiny and guerrilla advances.

While fighting between different groups in the Army is likely to continue for some time, pressure is growing within the country to set up a Government of national unity.

The Democratic Party, led by Mr Paul Ssegogere, is thought to have accepted Cardinal Nsubuga's suggestion this week that elections scheduled for December should be postponed and a caretaker Government installed.

The National Resistance Army (NRA) guerrillas, led by a former Defence Minister, Mr Yoweri Museveni, have been fighting for this for four years.

The rebel units are also thought to be backing this option. The presence of President Obote in a caretaker government is unlikely to be acceptable to these groups.

President Obote is said to have retreated to the town of Mbale, on the border with Kenya, and if necessary will fight a determined guerrilla action there. He still retains the loyalty of the Army Chief of Staff, Brigadier Smith Opon-Acak, a fellow-tribesman from Lango, whose appointment last year upset several more senior Acholi brigadiers.

The mutiny presents an insoluble problem for the Obote Government. It began at the Magamba barracks, near the eastern town of Jinja, when Acholi troops refused to go the front line in the Luwero triangle to fight NRA guerrillas.

The guerrillas have been inflicting heavy casualties on the Government Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) for the last year and the mutineers felt that Lango soldiers and officers were not bearing their share of the war. From there the mutiny grew into an abortive coup attempt and now into the breakdown of the Acholi region in the north.

President Obote finds himself in a dilemma. He cannot resolve the crisis in the UNLA without ending the guerrilla war, for it is the casualties

suffered by the Army which have broken up the military alliance between the Acholi and Lango.

Ugandans are not split simply on tribal lines between the Nilotic north and the Bantu south. Religion also plays an important part. Many of President Obote's strongest supporters come from the south and the west of the country.

However the UNLA has remained a bastion of tribalism



President Obote: Facing an insoluble problem

responsible for recent clashes in Kampala, where heavy gunfire was heard earlier this month. The Acholi have complained that Lango soldiers have been given accelerated promotion, and complain also that they (the Acholi) have taken an unfair proportion of the casualties in clashes with anti-government guerrillas, who have recently stepped up their activities.

Guerrillas of the National Resistance Army are reported to have taken the town of Fort Portal, in western Uganda, but it is not clear whether they have been joined by any dissident troops.

Yesterday's radio Uganda broadcast also quoted a message attacking the soldiers in the north for causing bloodshed at the Karuma falls, an apparent confirmation of the fighting there.

President Obote is reported to have sent a high-powered mission to Tanzania to seek assistance from President Nyerere, but it is doubtful that Tanzania would send troops to Uganda to overcome internal fighting.

Tanzania was responsible for overthrowing Idi Amin in a long campaign in 1978 and 1979, but would be unlikely to intervene in the present troubles.

Some North Korean military instructors are in northern Uganda, and may be prisoners of the rebels.

With both Presidents Amin and Obote rapidly recruiting their tribesmen as soldiers. Although many UNLA soldiers are from the northern Acholi and Lango tribes, there are also up to 3,000 soldiers from Fransa, an anti-Amin military force formed by Mr Museveni and largely recruited in the southern Ankole district in 1979. Many are thought to be attached to the mutinous Northern Brigade led by Brigadier Basilio Okello.

Although the NRA is mainly composed of Baganda and Banyankole, its official ideology is nationalist and non-tribal. Since its inception it has grown to an estimated 9,000 (against the UNLA's 40,000) through new recruits and a steady trickle of deserters of all tribes from the UNLA.

The NRA opened a "second front" in the Ruwenzori mountains in western Uganda in February. The success of this operation has been a double propaganda victory for the NRA, for it has not only demonstrated their military strength but also convinced many Ugandans that it is not just a tribally-based movement which could only function in Buganda.

The trickle of deserters has since turned into a flood, according to NRA sources. All five UNLA brigades have been weakened and the Fort Portal barracks of the Western Brigade is reported to have joined NRA en masse.

The NRA's western front has advanced dramatically since it was set up. Some observers argue this is because of the presence of Mr Museveni in Europe for several months has removed a restraining influence on the young officers of the NRA.

A more likely explanation is that disorganisation in the Army and Government has allowed them to advance without expending too much valuable ammunition.

"The split in the Army is an inevitable result of the armed struggle that has been taking place," says Mr Eryn Kategaya, second in command of the NRA.

William Pike is on the staff of South magazine.

## South Africa in turmoil: A dilemma for the divided West



Vice-President George Bush welcoming Mrs Margaret Thatcher to the White House after the end yesterday of the International Democrat Union conference.

## Thatcher refuses to budge on sanctions

From Mubins Ali, Washington

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said yesterday that sanctions against South Africa would not work, and would harm the blacks.

In three television interviews she praised and agreed with Mrs Helen Suzman, the "marvellous" South African MP who has fought apartheid from within, and said, sanctions would harm the black people of South Africa. "And you don't harm those people who are trying to help."

The question was: would sanctions help or hinder. Mrs Suzman, from within, says they will damage the interests of the black people. They are not selective of their victims. Sanctions would be counter-productive.

Mrs Thatcher agreed that there was a very difficult law and order situation and said it had to be dealt with fairly. "How is it going to help to put people out of work because of sanctions?"

The Prime Minister said that industry was in fact breaking down apartheid. It was training black people for management. It was actually the instrument that was breaking down apartheid.

"I think we have to bring pressure to bear on the President of South Africa, as we have been doing to stop enforcement. They have stopped at the moment."

"They simply must take steps to involve the black people of South Africa in the whole government of South Africa and not treat them separately."

Asked whether the French decision to impose sanctions on South Africa had put her on the spot, especially since Britain was the largest single foreign investor in South Africa, Mrs Thatcher said: "No, I don't think it has put us on the spot."

She said that all the foreign ministers of the 10 EEC countries recently put out a communiqué on what they thought, and that did not cover economic sanctions because "jointly we were against them."

"And then France two days later had a different view, and you know, and has put us a motion for voluntary sanctions to the Security Council. It doesn't put me on the spot at all. I am against sanctions on South Africa. They will not work. They will hit out at the black population as well as the white and they will cease to help the very people we are trying to help."

NEW YORK: Debate over the emergency in South Africa continued in the Security Council yesterday as France's initiative to be at the vanguard of a sanctions campaign looked to be in difficulty. (Zoriana Pyaritsky writes).

The difficulties which France faced with its draft resolution attested to the strong emotions generated and the suspicions aroused that the French move, which did not go further than the anti-South Africa resolution adopted by the council last month in Namibia, was merely a propaganda ploy for the hearts and minds of the Africans.

Practically everyone inside and outside the council had expressed reservations over the French text, with the African and non-aligned countries seeking stronger wording within the scope of voluntary measures. Britain and the US were worried that the publicity of the French campaign would bring pressure on them to make more than a symbolic gesture of protest against Pretoria.

Some of France's Western allies did little to hide their pleasure that the French initiative was foundering and that their text was in danger of becoming redrafted out of sight.

## Liberal whites press Pretoria to speak to black leaders

From Michael Hurnsby, Johannesburg

The number of people officially admitted to have been arrested under the South African emergency regulations in force since midnight on July 20 rose to 910 yesterday as the Government came under growing pressure from Liberal Opposition MPs, churchmen and civil rights groups to open talks with credible black leaders.

Foreign confidence in the economy has been shaken by the emergency. Selling of gold and mining shares in the past few days sparked a sharp drop in the value of the rand which touched a low point of 47 cents to the dollar yesterday in chaotic trading. The slide was steadied only by large-scale Reserve Bank intervention.

In the Cape Peninsula, which is not one of the areas covered by the emergency, police sealed the main entrance to the University of the Western Cape after thousands on mainly coloured students and schoolchildren gathered there to protest against the Government's suppression of political opposition.

Police also ordered the banning of celebrations which had been planned for tomorrow in various parts of Soweto, the sprawling black ghetto of about two million inhabitants on the outskirts of Johannesburg.

Concern is growing among South African civil rights groups about the conditions in which hundreds of people arrested under the emergency regulations are being held (Michael Hurnsby writes from Johannesburg).

Even before the latest influx, South Africa had the highest per capita prison population in the non-communist world: at the end of 1984 about 107,959 prisoners were crammed into buildings designed to house no more than 78,530.

The proclamation by President Botha, which put the emergency into effect, stipulates strict rules for the treatment of detainees which are harsher than those applied to people convicted under the country's permanent security laws.

Prohibited activity includes whistling or singing or making "unnecessary noise", and punishments for misbehaviour include up to six strokes of the cane and solitary confinement in a special cell on a reduced diet.

Under the emergency, and soldier, policeman, prison official, or railway policeman of any rank can arrest without a warrant any person deemed a threat to law and order. The period of detention can be extended indefinitely and no charges need be brought.

Detainees are not allowed to come into contact with any other person or category of prisoner, except at authorised times, and are allowed no access to a lawyer nor any visitors other than state officials or persons approved by the prison authorities.

No physical contact is permitted between a visitor and a detainee, and the visit must be in the presence and hearing of a prison official. Conversation must be in Afrikaans or English, or, if some other tongue, then only with an approved interpreter.

## US floundering

The crisis in South Africa has left Washington floundering in a policy that appears increasingly untenable at home and abroad (Michael Hurnsby writes from Washington). But the Reagan Administration, under attack from all sides, is determined to continue its policy of "constructive engagement" — the attempt to influence Pretoria by quiet diplomacy.

The state of emergency in South Africa could not have come at a more awkward time. A political storm has already burst in Congress over the long-brewing demands by students, blacks and churches that Washington take a tougher line over apartheid. The Reagan Administration is still nursing its anger over the recent South African incursion into Cabinda, the Angolan enclave where American oilmen are working.

These views were echoed in a statement by the South African Council of Churches. The way the authorities had used their sweeping powers of detention, "spell disaster for the future of South Africa. Levels of resentment, long over, the danger mark, will sooner or later boil over in a disastrous aftermath for all of us."

"The detention of clergy, labour leaders and community workers has in some cases taken from our townships the remaining hand of mature leadership. The violence we all deplore may become more acute because of this action by the authorities."

President Botha said he was prepared to negotiate with anyone who did not propagate violence, but he could not do so through the public media. He was responding to a statement earlier in the week by Bishop Desmond Tutu that he was ready to discuss ways of easing unrest.

The "Detainees' Parents' Support Committee, which closely monitors the fate of people arrested under the security laws, accused the police of waging "a vendetta against democratic organizations". No citizen was safe, it said, from the arbitrary action of the security forces.

## Growing concern over plight of detainees

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## Vienna tries to cool down wine scandal

Vienna (Reuters) — Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria demanded an end to political squabbling over blame for the country's wine scandal, which threatens further trouble for his uneasy Government.

He spoke as the authorities here and in other countries recovered more wine contaminated by a poisonous sweetener chemical and the Agriculture Minister, Herr Ginter Haider, proposed a new wine law that would be the strictest in the world.

Contaminated wine has been found as far apart as Japan and the United States.

Mr Sinowatz's Government was "not ordered checks on wine from several Central and Eastern European countries amid fears that the doctored wine scandal is much larger than at first thought. Wines from Germany, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Bulgaria are to be tested alongside the Austrian wines."

British fans are cleared

Brussels (Reuters) — Two Liverpool fans, arrested on the night of the Heysel stadium riot, were acquitted of attacking a Brussels man and stealing his wallet and won an apology from a Belgian public prosecutor.

John Aworke and George Davis, were cleared after other English football supporters testified that they could not have been involved in the incident.

Dam victim dies

Trento, Italy (AP) — Maria Assunta Cara, aged 24, the last survivor pulled from the mud and debris of the dam collapse in Stava a week ago, died in a hospital here yesterday after both her legs had been amputated.

Airport siege

Brisbane (Reuters) — Police overpowered a gunman holding two of his children hostage and threatening to blow up a fuel tanker at the airport here, where he had landed in a hijacked helicopter to fly to a US base in Japan.

Hudson drug

Paris (Reuters) — The American actor Rock Hudson is being treated for Aids with an experimental drug developed at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. His condition was unchanged yesterday.

Taiwan threat

Chicago (AP) — President Li Xiaonian of China said in a television interview here that he "would not exclude" the use of force to regain Taiwan.

Cairo clash

Cairo (AP) — Plainclothes police broke up a gathering of 60 Muslim fundamentalists preparing for a prayer session, biting them with truncheons and arresting 20 of them. The Government warned extremists earlier this month to curb demands for strict Islamic law.

Japan war game

Tokyo (AP) — The Self-Defence Force plans to mobilize more than 140,000 personnel from August 25 in Japan's first large-scale army field exercise since the Second World War.

Using his loaf

Lyons (AP) — A bank customer who produced a pistol from inside the baguette loaf he carried under his arm forced the cashier to hand over 25,000 francs (about £2,000). The robber is still at large.

Correction

In a report yesterday the five countries devoting a smaller proportion of their gross national product to overseas aid last year should have included Austria, not Australia.

## Thais agree to UN meeting with Russians

Bangkok (AFP) — Thailand has accepted a proposal from the Soviet Union for a meeting of their foreign ministers in New York before the United Nations General Assembly session in September, a Foreign Ministry source said yesterday.

The proposal came from Mr Anatoly Zaitsev, the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's South-east Asia department, who arrived here on Wednesday for a four-day visit.

The meeting in New York between the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, and his Thai counterpart, Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetvithai, will seek to improve Thai-Soviet relations, the source said.

Mr Zaitsev, in talks with Thai officials yesterday said Russian aid to Hanoi would increase, but would be aimed at improving Vietnam's economy, not at military expansion, the Thai source added.

He said Moscow was prepared to support a new international conference on Cambodia if it brought together "all countries involved".

Mr Zaitsev reportedly said Moscow was keen on taking initiatives to solve the six-year Cambodian conflict, but called an Asian proposal for coalition talks between Hanoi and the tripartite Cambodian resistance "unrealistic".

## Peace hopes for Punjab

## Sikhs try to sell Delhi deal

From Richard Ford, Chandigarh

are known to have doubts about the agreement and there were fears they might not endorse it.

But the general mood among the Sikhs gathering in Anandpur-Sahib — the holy city of Punjab — was for acceptance of the deal. As one youth, wearing denim, said: "People will agree to it because they are fed up with the disorder. They want peace."

For the occasion the Government relaxed restricted-areas orders and allowed foreign journalists into the town, which is second only to Amritsar, the city the Sikhs' holiest shrine, the Golden Temple.

The steep, narrow road leading to Takhat Sri Keshgarh Sahib, a white-domed, blue-walled temple, was lined with huge black crows and the hooting of horns as vehicles, packed with turbaned men, drove into town.

as a tribe of warrior-saints carried the kirpan sword. Some were purely decorative, others were like cutlasses. Some men had more modern weapons. 303 rifles. Apparently they were the private bodyguards of Sikh leaders.

While all this went on in the street, in the white marble

precincts of the temple, in a tiny room with a brown-and-orange moquette three-piece suite, the Akali leaders met for three hours and discussed the settlement.

But as they left the room, surrounded by attendants, all were inscrutable as journalists shouted questions. Only Mr Badal Singh spoke. "An agreement is there, we will get the views of the people, they will tell us what they feel."

Inside the temple there was 15 minutes of rugby-scrum pandemonium as journalists and Sikhs battled to get into the room where the deliberations took place.

Inside, a priest sitting under a red-and-gold canopy, the holy book at his side, led the Akali Dal in prayers, before the media were ejected.

Clearly the leadership was preparing for another, long meeting which would not only discuss the settlement but also plans for possible elections in Punjab. The Government must decide by the middle next month whether elections can be held in October, or it will extend presidential rule, which will mean amending the constitution.

Most Akali Dal members appear to have grudgingly accepted the agreement.

## Short sets chess best for Britain

In a dramatic surge over the concluding rounds of the Biel international, the British chess champion, Nigel Short, fought his way to a tie for fourth place with Eugenio Torre (Philippines) and Job van der Wiel (Holland). This is the best ever performance by a British player in the individual world championship cycle (Raymond Keene writes).

If he wins the play-off Short will become the first Englishman to qualify for the candidates' stage of the world championship.

Leading scores were: Vaganian (USSR) 12½/17; Seirawan (USA) 11½; Sokolov (USSR) 11; (all of whom qualify automatically) then Short, Torre and Van der Wiel 10½.

Here is Short's brilliant game from the final round played on July 25. Short sacrificed two pawns for a violent attack against the Dutch Grandmaster's King.

White: Short, Sicilian Defence.

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 N-K3 P-Q3 3 B-N5 P-B3 4 P-K3 P-K3 5 P-Q3 P-Q3 6 P-K3 P-Q3 7 P-Q3 P-Q3 8 P-K3 P-Q3 9 P-Q3 P-Q3 10 P-K3 P-Q3 11 P-Q3 P-Q3 12 P-K3 P-Q3 13 P-Q3 P-Q3 14 P-K3 P-Q3 15 P-Q3 P-Q3 16 P-K3 P-Q3 17 P-Q3 P-Q3 18 P-K3 P-Q3 19 P-Q3 P-Q3 20 P-K3 P-Q3 21 P-Q3 P-Q3 22 P-K3 P-Q3 23 P-Q3 P-Q3 24 P-K3 P-Q3 25 P-Q3 P-Q3 26 P-K3 P-Q3 27 P-Q3 P-Q3 28 P-K3 P-Q3 29 P-Q3 P-Q3 30 P-K3 P-Q3 31 P-Q3 P-Q3 32 P-K3 P-Q3 33 P-Q3 P-Q3 34 P-K3 P-Q3 35 P-Q3 P-Q3 36 P-K3 P-Q3 37 P-Q3 P-Q3 38 P-K3 P-Q3 39 P-Q3 P-Q3 40 P-K3 P-Q3 41 P-Q3 P-Q3 42 P-K3 P-Q3 43 P-Q3 P-Q3 44 P-K3 P-Q3 45 P-Q3 P-Q3 46 P-K3 P-Q3 47 P-Q3 P-Q3 48 P-K3 P-Q3 49 P-Q3 P-Q3 50 P-K3 P-Q3 51 P-Q3 P-Q3 52 P-K3 P-Q3 53 P-Q3 P-Q3 54 P-K3 P-Q3 55 P-Q3 P-Q3 56 P-K3 P-Q3 57 P-Q3 P-Q3 58 P-K3 P-Q3 59 P-Q3 P-Q3 60 P-K3 P-Q3 61 P-Q3 P-Q3 62 P-K3 P-Q3 63 P-Q3 P-Q3 64 P-K3 P-Q3 65 P-Q3 P-Q3 66 P-K3 P-Q3 67 P-Q3 P-Q3 68 P-K3 P-Q3 69 P-Q3 P-Q3 70 P-K3 P-Q3 71 P-Q3 P-Q3 72 P-K3 P-Q3 73 P-Q3 P-Q3 74 P-K3 P-Q3 75 P-Q3 P-Q3 76 P-K3 P-Q3 77 P-Q3 P-Q3 78 P-K3 P-Q3 79 P-Q3 P-Q3 80 P-K3 P-Q3 81 P-Q3 P-Q3 82 P-K3 P-Q3 83 P-Q3 P-Q3 84 P-K3 P-Q3 85 P-Q3 P-Q3 86 P-K3 P-Q3 87 P-Q3 P-Q3 88 P-K3 P-Q3 89 P-Q3 P-Q3 90 P-K3 P-Q3 91 P-Q3 P-Q3 92 P-K3 P-Q3 93 P-Q3 P-Q3 94 P-K3 P-Q3 95 P-Q3 P-Q3 96 P-K3 P-Q3 97 P-Q3 P-Q3 98 P-K3 P-Q3 99 P-Q3 P-Q3 100 P-K3 P-Q3 101 P-Q3 P-Q3 102 P-K3 P-Q3 103 P-Q3 P-Q3 104 P-K3 P-Q3 105 P-Q3 P-Q3 106 P-K3 P-Q3 107 P-Q3 P-Q3 108 P-K3 P-Q3 109 P-Q3 P-Q3 110 P-K3 P-Q3 111 P-Q3 P-Q3 112 P-K3 P-Q3 113 P-Q3 P-Q3 114 P-K3 P-Q3 115 P-Q3 P-Q3 116 P-K3 P-Q3 117 P-Q3 P-Q3 118 P-K3 P-Q3 119 P-Q3 P-Q3 120 P-K3 P-Q3 121 P-Q3 P-Q3 122 P-K3 P-Q3 123 P-Q3 P-Q3 124 P-K3 P-Q3 125 P-Q3 P-Q3 126 P-K3 P-Q3 127 P-Q3 P-Q3 128 P-K3 P-Q3 129 P-Q3 P-Q3 130 P-K3 P-Q3 131 P-Q3 P-Q3 132 P-K3 P-Q3 133 P-Q3 P-Q3 134 P-K3 P-Q3 135 P-Q3 P-Q3 136 P-K3 P-Q3 137 P-Q3 P-Q3 138 P-K3 P-Q3 139 P-Q3 P-Q3 140 P-K3 P-Q3 141 P-Q3 P-Q3 142 P-K3 P-Q3 143 P-Q3 P-Q3 144 P-K3 P-Q3 145 P-Q3 P-Q3 146 P-K3 P-Q3 147 P-Q3 P-Q3 148 P-K3 P-Q3 149 P-Q3 P-Q3 150 P-K3 P-Q3 151 P-Q3 P-Q3 152 P-K3 P-Q3 153 P-Q3 P-Q3 154 P-K3 P-Q3 155 P-Q3 P-Q3 156 P-K3 P-Q3 157 P-Q3 P-Q3 158 P-K3 P-Q3 159 P-Q3 P-Q3 160 P-K3





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## SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

### On the wrong track

Athletics used to pride itself on its Persil-white image. No longer. Picture the scene after this week's meeting at Meadowbank in Edinburgh, after another political row, and another media altercation, both of which have already caused people to wonder what will happen to the plan to hold the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh next summer. At the reception after the meeting, in the Meadowbank gymnasium, there were two interesting sights.

The first: officials of the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association refusing to admit anything, or discuss anything with anyone. The second was the enormous figure of Andy Norman, chief of the British Athletics Promotion Unit, seated at a table with an attaché case full of pound notes, which he was handing out as athletics formed an orderly queue in front of him. Athletics are now entitled to appearance money (for their trust funds), and a hand-out goes on after every meeting, though normally with rather more discretion. This week made it absolutely plain that the mood of *Chariots of Fire* has long gone.

It has not gone without notice that Steve Ovett has tipped his old enemy, Sebastian Coe, to beat Steve Cram in the Dream Mile in Oslo tonight. There are three good reasons for his favouring so old rival - Helsinki, Crystal Palace and Nice: all occasions when Ovett was beaten by Cram.

### Claws out

Those who adored Mischa bear, the "lovable" mascot of the Moscow Olympics, will go ga-ga over Hodori, the "friendly, cuddly tiger cub" who will be the mascot for the Seoul Olympics in 1988. Since real Olympic sport is about as friendly as a real tiger, Hodori (who bears an uncanny resemblance to the tiger on the Frodo's packet) seems a perfectly tasteless choice.

### Shattering

The Australian Channel Nine television service has appointed the first female Rugby League commentator, Robyn Preston, who is 28, says that Rugby League "has shaken off the macho, meat pie, biffo image, and has become extremely popular from a female point of view." She also worked in the Australian Defence Department - in the bomb disposal unit.

### Inside story

John Syer, a sports psychologist whose clients include Tottenham Hotspur, is working on a book about team spirit. As he does so he remains haunted by a remark once made to him by Steve Archibald, the former Spurs now with Barcelona. "Team spirit," said Archibald, "is an illusion that you only glimpse when you win." Some people, of course, will believe this says more about Archibald than it does about team spirit.

Chambi Costa, a 21-year-old north Londoner who says he wants to become "a professional adventurer", is planning to row across the Atlantic to a boat 813 310 long - the smallest to make the attempt. "I want to study the mental processes of survival," he says.

### Spin-off

The Test and County Cricket Board is spending £1,000 on research for two kinds of electronic aid for umpires. The gadgets being worked on are designed to help with lbw and bat-pad catch decisions. One system involves two cameras which track the exact path of the ball; the other involves a sensor in the batsman's pad that conveys sound to a receiver in the umpire's pocket. "It may come to nothing," says a CB spokesman, Peter Lush, "but we are concerned that people are aggrieved about some umpiring decisions."

### Nurse's end

After my recent report of Craig McDermott's six hit at Grace Road (recently measured to 150 yards of carry) Dr G. F. M. Carnegie writes to ask if anyone has ever prepared a medical thesis on the subject of spectators injured by sixes. (Not a far-fetched suggestion, he believes - someone once did a thesis on injuries to eyes caused by champagne corks.) Lord's have no record of one, however. In fact the legal side of such matters is far better documented, and includes the case of Bolton v Stone that went as far as the House of Lords. The judgement was eventually made in favour of the cricket club, the MCC, and against the injured spectator.

BARRY FANTONI



# The alien flame searing mankind to its soul

Elias Canetti, Nobel prize-winning author of *Auto da Fé*, was 80 this week. George Steiner pays tribute to his 'stringent vision' with (below) some of Canetti's characteristic reflections on life, previously unpublished in Britain



The ironies are grave. The purest, most classical German written in our time is that of a rare survivor of the Bulgarian-Jewish community who might, in fact, have chosen English or French in which to express his stringent vision. Elias Canetti came to Germany from outside, almost by deliberate and magisterial choice. His auto-biography tells the tale of *The Tongue Rescued: of The Torch in his Ear*, and has now reached its third volume, *Das Augenspiel*, as yet untranslated into English.

Canetti's prose is, perhaps, the most marvellous, the most uncompromising since that of Kleist, his distant master. But his luminous intransigence remains that of exile. It is not merely that political circumstances compelled Canetti to leave Vienna and to spend his life first in England, then Switzerland. It is that the German language, chosen by elective affinity, grasped and mastered towards moral and aesthetic fulfilment, is never in Canetti that of native immediacy. He has made of it his fief apart, largely immune to the forces of decay, of falsehood loosed on German speech by political barbarism.

Yet no contemporary novelist, dramatist or essayist - Elias Canetti is all three - has been more acutely conscious of the springs of violence, of corrosive inhumanity latent in speech. He knows, as did the Greek tragedians, that words uttered in fury or despair will literally destroy those at whom they are flung: that political justice and injustice are woven into the words of the law. He knows that eros is inseparable from the masks and play of discourse; that men and women are language-animals in whose highest speech-acts, those of metaphysics, of poetry, of voiced love, the ancient bestialities and camouflage are also at work.

It is just these realizations which inform Canetti's masterpiece, the novel *Auto da Fé*. The history of the book is exemplary of our condition.

Unnaturally, Canetti wrote this massive, formidably organized fiction in his early twenties. Published in 1935-36, it elicited only fitful recognition, and the text literally disappeared after the Nazi Anschluss of Austria. Working with the refugee author, C. V. Wedgwood, he achieved a fine translation into English. It was published by Cape in 1946.

Again, a long silence followed. Reissued in German in 1948 and 1963, *Die Blendung* ("the blinding", "the self-blinding", "the fiery illusion"), to give it its more telling and manifold title, began its awakening to fame. It received the Nobel Prize in literature in 1981 in recognition of the classic status it had attained.

Despite this consecration, the tale remains fiercely resistant. Influences, insinuations can be made out. The recent third panel of Canetti's memoirs communicates the impact of the prophetic and apocalyptic satirist and scourge of the language, Karl Kraus; it confirms the suggestive presence of Kafka; it tells us of Canetti's profound admiration for the art, for the style of Musil (the writer whom he seems to place highest among moderns).

Kraus's cold rage, Kafka's sense of what is monstrous in the fabric of daily existence, Musil's exactitude, insistence that the imagination of the artist must be instinct with a logic as taut as that of the natural scientist, are evident in *Auto da Fé*. But the singularity and elusiveness of the parabolic remain.

It exemplifies the potentialities of sadism in human dialogue. It dramatizes, in ways which implicate both Kant and Nietzsche, the strain of unreason, even of outright madness, vibrant in the speech habits of pure intellect. In the figure of Peter Kien, "the greatest sinologist of his time", the virtuoso of absolute scholarship, Canetti argues the paradox of inhumanity, of destructive and self-destructive mania, latent in great learning.

Laser-like, naked erudition, wholly abstract thought, will consume the obsessively beloved object of the mandarin scholar or speculative philosopher's pursuit. In the novel, this insight is made literal:

"One who knows men's future and therefore fears none." There is more than a touch of self-portrayal in Canetti's aphorism. The vision is unrelenting. In a degree rare in literature, Elias Canetti has turned unforgettingness even hatred into art. (The latest instalment of his remembrances is strangely resentful of those who did not, at the very outset, perceive his powers.) Only Proust and Musil are comparable to Canetti in their sheer intelligence, in the philosophic view and sensibility which they bring to bear on imagination.

Above all else, Canetti, the master of exile, has kept intact in German, in the language from which the fortunes of philosophic speculation and systematic reflection are inseparable, ideals of truth, of clarity. He has been the foremost champion of the language against itself. In a dark age, this alone would underwrite his necessity.

The author is professor of English and comparative literature at the University of Geneva.

Extracted from *The Human Province* by Elias Canetti, to be published by Andre Deutsch on October 24 at £9.95.

1942  
Jews will still have to exist even when the last Jew is wiped out.

1942  
For historians, wars are almost holy; as wholesome or inevitable storms, they break from the sphere of the supernatural into the course of the world, a course that is explained and taken for granted.

1942  
I hate the respect of historians for Anything merely because it happened, their falsified, retro-spective standards their impotence, their kowtowing to any form of power. These courtiers, these toadies, these ever-partial jurists! It would be nice to cut up history into little bits that couldn't be found anymore, even by a whole beehive of historians.

1942  
Written history, with its impertinent manner of defending everything, makes the desperate situation of mankind even more desperate with all the lying records. Each man finds his weapons in this arsenal, it is open and inexhaustible. Using the rusty old plunder that lay there peacefully, men start hitting away at one another outside. Then the dead parties shake hands as a sign of reconciliation and go down in history.

1945  
I'm haunted by the thought of a last man, who knows everything that has happened before; who knows, treasures, loathes, and loves all varieties of these people who have died out; who is as filled with it as I would like to be; but who is truly alone and quite certain of death. What can this last man do with himself, and how can he force the preservation of his precious knowledge? I cannot believe he would vanish without a trace if only he is given the time to orient himself. His pain will soon turn to skill; he will raise animals as people and give them his riches.

1945  
The sufferings of the Jews had turned into an institution, but it out-lived itself. People don't want to hear about it anymore. They were amazed to learn that one could exterminate the Jews; now, perhaps without realizing it, they have a new reason for despising them. Gas was used in this war, but only against the Jews, and they were helpless. The money giving them power earlier was useless. They were degraded to slaves, then cattle, then vermin. The degradation worked; the traces will be harder to wipe away from those who heard about it than from the Jews themselves.

1945  
Every act of power is double-edged; every humiliation increases the lust of the presumptuous man and infects others, who would like to be just as presumptuous. The very ancient history of how others relate to Jews has changed fundamentally. People do not hate them any less; but they no longer fear them. For this reason, the Jews can make no greater mistake than to continue the lamentations at which they were masters and to which they now have greater indigence than ever before.

1945  
I am still attracted by everything in *Hobbes*: his intellectual courage, the courage of a man filled with fear; his highbanded learning, which senses with a peerless

und Macht published in 1960, and issued two years later in English under the title *Crowds and Power*. The autobiography tells us that it was the sight of the attempt of a worker's demonstration to storm the Vienna City Hall, the savage repression of this attempt by the police and the flames lit on that occasion, which determined Canetti's philosophic-psychological vocation. He would anatomize the deepening role in our modern politics of mass hysteria and crowd solidarity.

The resulting book is, often suggestive. The analogy Canetti proposes between the destruction of rational numbers during the inflation crisis of Weimar Germany and the destruction of meaningful numerical perception in the extermination of the Jews under Nazism is spellbinding. But as a whole, the analysis does not seem to go very much beyond models put forward by Gustave Lebon's earlier study of the psychology and sociology of crowds. It is, arguably, in the *Voices of Marrakesh*, a travel diary published in 1967, that we find Canetti's most poignant observations on the melting of men into mass.

Canetti has resorted increasingly to forms of scrupulous, almost abstemious economy. He writes and publishes notes, aphorisms, commentaries on texts, landscapes or personal encounters. Among the finest of these is *The Other Trials*, a close reading of Kafka's letters to Felice Bauer (1969). As the best critics do, Canetti is reading his text "with us", in an often self-effacing yet intimate exchange both with Kafka and ourselves. Kafka's desperate, abortive relations with his fiancée, his wrestling with language, his chill premonitions of disease and of death, prefigure much in Canetti's own works. A debt of love is being subtly repaid.

Nor should one forget the dominance of these motifs in Canetti's early plays, in *Hochzeit* and *Die Befristeten* (an ingenious parable on a society whose members carry around their necks and, in a sealed capsule, the exact date of their death). If these dramas have not proved stage-worthy, it may well be because the mastery of dialogue in them is excessive, because the waste and relaxations of ordinary speech are excluded.

One who knows men's future and therefore fears none. There is more than a touch of self-portrayal in Canetti's aphorism. The vision is unrelenting. In a degree rare in literature, Elias Canetti has turned unforgettingness even hatred into art. (The latest instalment of his remembrances is strangely resentful of those who did not, at the very outset, perceive his powers.) Only Proust and Musil are comparable to Canetti in their sheer intelligence, in the philosophic view and sensibility which they bring to bear on imagination.

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The author is professor of English and comparative literature at the University of Geneva.

1945  
I can make friends only with minds that know death. Of course, it makes me happy when they succeed in holding their tongues about death: for I cannot.

1945  
How can a man remain behind without his work? Others touch it, it is no longer his work; it changes under their eyes and fingers. The released work is fair game. The former keeper, anemic and poor, can only perform reduced, senseless movements. He, who once breathed for the earth, now breathes clandestinely for himself. He who felt borne by all people, now walks on wretched feet. He had continent-boots, now he creeps along on inch by inch. He was as generous as a god, now he trembles over ciphers. He drove everything up with him, now he is a shriveled balloon. He had the whole world tenderly in himself, now it spits him out like a cherrystone.

1945  
He shook hands with all dead people and joined them as the last one.

1945  
I noticed in particular that John Selwyn Gummer overcame any Anglican doubts and sang lustily.

1945  
There is an unseasonal explanation of this feeling of fellowship. Most of the parties represented felt threatened by what several called, quite simply, 'communism'.

1945  
This was especially clear from the speeches of the Caribbean politicians who were proud of the fact that there are 20 small states in the region with democratic governments but conscious of the three others, notably Cuba, with different systems and dubious intentions. As a result, there was fulsome praise for Reagan's "rescue mission" in Grenada in which several Tories guiltily joined (Mrs Thatcher not arriving until the following day).

1945  
This common thread produced a common interest. Blaize expressed the general mood with his hymn and borrow from the communists the concept of international solidarity - a solidarity of all the democratic parties.

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Woodrow Wyatt

## Pay: when MPs keep quiet

Who declared that this should be National Humbug Week? Even *The Times* on Thursday joined in. "The Top Salaries Review" report is neither intelligible, cogent nor empirically reliable. Ministers no longer bear what is being said in the High Street, in the saloon bar, on the golf course. The Prime Minister should withdraw, and quickly."

Lord Plowden's TSRB is composed of distinguished men long experienced in commerce, industry, the judiciary and the civil service. It is an absurd slur to suggest they don't know what they are doing. It is also sloppy to say, as *The Times* did, that they ought to have injected an element of reward by performance, because that is precisely what they did. Their recommendation that from April 1986 there should be varied ranges of pay for permanent under secretaries and deputy secretaries according to merit has either not been read or ignored.

What is all the fuss about? A small number of senior serving officers, members of the judiciary and senior civil servants were recommended an average pay increase of 12.2 per cent to be implemented forthwith. Although the Government has decided that full implementation will not take place until next March, true, some will get more than 12.2 per cent but the total cost to the nation is £10 million or, rather, £4 million after tax has been paid at the top rate of 60 per cent.

The TSRB reckons that the increases will go some way towards equating the office holders affected to what they might get in the outside world. For instance, there is a growing reluctance among highly paid barristers to become relatively lowly paid judges. Sir Robert Armstrong, Head of the Civil Service, who will get £75,000 a year from March, could get anything up to double that in the City. Sir Thomas Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, who recently had a £27,000 a year increase is now earning around £160,000 a year doing something much easier than being Head of the Civil Service.

This government has already implemented review body recommendations for aurses and midwives at a yearly cost of £214 million, for doctors and dentists (£122 million) and for the armed forces (£205 million). Why should it suppose that implementing by stages the latest report at a tiny cost should not be equally acceptable? The TSRB has studied the matter more carefully than anyone else and considers the increases necessary for the recruitment, retention and motivation of those people best able to do the job.

The Conservative MPs who tried to defeat the government are mostly of the immature 1983 intake and shy of gunfire. When the chairman of their constituency parties told them Sir Keith Joseph was being unkind to the middling rich and rich in wanting to reduce the huge amount paid by the state towards the university education of their children, they persuaded the government, wrongly, to modify its plans. This time the constituency party chairman, actuated by the envy so

common in this country, told them top people should not get so big an increase. Obediently the MPs made the appropriate noises, showing themselves unfit to be in Parliament.

However, despite their sudden conversion to "social justice", most were among those MPs who in July 1983 voted themselves to be linked by January 1988 to 89 per cent of a senior principal's pay. A very nice bonanza with no examination by an independent review body. MPs' pay is now £16,900 a year. Already 89 per cent of a senior principal's pay is £20,404 and by 1988 will be around £23,000, giving MPs an increase of some 36 per cent to look forward to.

The present away-from-home allowance, on top of pay, of up to £6,696, will go up in August and the additional current £13,211 allowance for secretarial assistance (which may be paid to one's spouse) is linked to the pay of a senior personal secretary in the civil service. It would be kinder not to detail the overgenerous MPs' car allowance.

There is a scarcity of people competent to do the jobs whose increase in pay has excited MPs' hostility but there is no scarcity of people able and willing to be an MP, which is not much of a job at all. Pay offers to nurses, teachers or other public sector workers are irrelevant to the TSRB's recommendation because there is no shortage of people willing and competent to do the jobs concerned (the number of nurses has gone up by 40,000 since 1979).

The teachers have rejected an offer of increased pay based on performance of the kind recommended by the TSRB for top people.

Rarity of talent is a major determinant of reward. There is probably more interest "on the golf course" in Sandy Lyle's ability to become an instant millionaire by winning the Open golf championship than there is in the TSRB's recommended increases.

"In the saloon bar" they are not likely to think that the Lord Chief Justice getting £75,000 a year from next March is more undesirable than the BBC paying, out of public money, £350,000 a year to Terry Wogan. Many "in the high street" will not even complain that Roy Hattersley's reported receipts from all sources are around £80,000 a year.

All the TSRB's previous recommendations have been implemented, though some have been staged or delayed. It would have been monstrous and cowardly of Mrs Thatcher and the Cabinet not to have implemented this one.

Ah, but what about index-linked pensions? Yes indeed, MPs, being arbiters of their own fate, have been getting them since 1973, which is no doubt why this delicate subject was not in the forefront in Parliament this week. Perhaps MPs, highly paid editors and journalists and others anxious to assume a populist look will now refrain from inciting the public on premises which after a moment's examination can be seen to be bogus.

John O'Sullivan

## Why the right is reactionary

New York  
At some point in the mid-Sixties, before the troubles in Ulster erupted again, I travelled to Dublin on a curious mission. I was at that time on the general council of the Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associations, the decorous and gentlemanly forerunner of the present Federation of Conservative Students.

The Federation was itself a member of a broader European alliance of Conservative and Christian Democratic students which was mildly troubled because it had never succeeded in attracting the attention of an Irish political student movement. This struck the alliance as absurd since the Republic of Ireland in 1966 seemed a pretty conservative place. Previous envoys had set forth to make contact with Dublin student conservatives. They had returned very happy but remembering little.

My intrepid fellow-agent, Michael Harrington, and I agreed to the Irish capital having no idea of which major party was the friendlier to free enterprise capitalism. We first rang the headquarters of Fianua Fail and asked an official there if we could meet him to discuss a possible link between his party's students and European Christian Democrats and Conservatives.

"Let me make it clear," he said, "Fianua Fail wants nothing to do with foreign organizations of any kind. We are an Irish party concerned with Irish affairs."

Plainly, we had contacted the right party. The official had expressed with perfect clarity and unusual directness the Tory argument that it was later to hear at countless Swinton Conservative College lectures. This ran: the Conservative does not make the mistake of thinking that all men and all societies are essentially alike. He knows that they are the products of different histories and cultural traditions.

A Conservative international, unlike a socialist international, is therefore a contradiction in terms. On Wednesday I attended a dinner in Washington given by the Republican Party for the International Conservative Union. It is, in even though some parties fight shy of the word "conservative" (including, of course, the British Tories in the European Parliament). The special purpose of this dinner was to celebrate the organization's new members and observers from Central

America and the West Indies such as the United Democratic Party of Belize, the Conservative Party of Colombia and the Jamaica Labour Party.

There was certainly some evidence to support the traditional Tory view that differences of history and culture obstruct perfect ideological sympathy. A Latin American talked eloquently of his country's heritage of European culture and of how he hoped that small countries would not have to pay all their debts. The staidier Republicans frowned. They had lent the money, hadn't they?

But such difficulties were easily overcome. The best speech of the evening, from the new prime minister of Grenada, Herbert Blaize, ended on a high-risk note. He launched into an evangelical hymn, unfamiliar to his Catholic Hispanic colleagues, the Asians and indeed most of the English-speaking people present. There was some resistance, doubtless historical and cultural in origin, to joining in the chorus. But Blaize stopped, told them to sing up and soon had the entire conservative community following.

Bind us together, Lord.  
Bind us together, Lord.  
Bind us together with cords that cannot be broken.  
Bind us together with love.

I noticed in particular that John Selwyn Gummer overcame any Anglican doubts and sang lustily.

There is an unseasonal explanation of this feeling of fellowship. Most of the parties represented felt threatened by what several called, quite simply, 'communism'.

This was especially clear from the speeches of the Caribbean politicians who were proud of the fact that there are 20 small states in the region with democratic governments but conscious of the three others, notably Cuba, with different systems and dubious intentions. As a result, there was fulsome praise for Reagan's "rescue mission" in Grenada in which several Tories guiltily joined (Mrs Thatcher not arriving until the following day).

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Like all conservatism, international conservatism is fundamentally a reaction to threats.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## FOR A EUROPEAN CUSHION

The United States is now amongst the most sluggish of the world's major economies. Over the past year its output has grown a mere 1.9 per cent. The Reagan Administration has just grudgingly shaved its forecast for this year down to 3 per cent, a figure greeted with scepticism by outside economists. The afternoon of the American boom is fading into sunset; and the dollar has been in decline for months.

None of this was unexpected. The upward surge of the dollar continued longer than most forecasters assumed, but in the end it swamped American industry and unnerved the Administration. By then, however, the dollar was so high that industry would not be restored to international competitiveness by a judicious lowering of interest rates accompanied by a modest exchange-rate readjustment. Thus the "hard landing" for the American economy foretold by the apocalyptic school of forecasters became more likely than a "soft landing"; and it is still unclear whether President Reagan's economic policy is in free fall.

It is becoming increasingly clear, however, that rather little in the way of a reduction in the massive deficit in the federal budget is going to emerge from the present round of almost unintelligible negotiations between the House and the Senate and the two parties in the Congress - let alone from the complication of parallel negotiations between Congress and White House. For other nations, it is less fruitful to preach than to learn the lesson: that supposedly "counter-cyclical" budgetary policies are easier in theory than in practice.

If the United States found it so hard to cut its budget deficit during a spectacular boom, so too would other governments find it hard to reduce supposedly

temporary increases in public spending or borrowing, of the kind so often urged on Mrs Thatcher. President Reagan's most realistic advisers are now faced with the need to cut his deficit as the American economy slows down, a process which will help to exaggerate the economic cycle rather than smooth it out.

In the meantime, the economy has reached something of an impasse, with policy-makers resembling rabbits caught in the glare of unfavourable circumstances. The decline in American interest rates has not induced a rebound in American production, because the dollar is still relatively over-valued. For the same reason, it has not, fortunately, led to a surge in American inflation, which remains encouragingly modest - excess American demand is still spending itself on cheap imports rather than pushing up domestic prices.

Yet America's central bank - the Federal Reserve Board - dare not push interest rates much lower for fear of precipitating an uncontrollable fall in the dollar. It is encouraging that, so far, the dollar's decline has been a steady process, even when New York appears to be in unusual agreement that the exchange rate has a lot further to drop. But there are signs that the great Japanese sources of support for the dollar are beginning to run dry, as international investors' appetites for American assets finally slacken. It is at this point that the twin American deficits, on federal and trade accounts, begin to put real strain on its financial markets.

There remain two hopes of a soft landing. The first is that budgetary negotiations, however untidy, will do just enough to convince the financial markets that the federal government's need for funds will diminish over the next few years. It would be unwise to rely too much on

this hope. The second is that the dollar's fall will soon restore the self-confidence of American producers sufficiently to check their demand for protection from imports. It is had enough for the rest of the world that its biggest economy should be slowing down while other major economic blocs are still feebly struggling towards recovery. But it will be much worse if that slowdown is accompanied by a series of protectionist measures not easily reversed.

The protectionist lobby in Washington is now far stronger than Europe cares to realize. Quite easily, the present imperfect system of multilateral agreement on the need for fairly free trade could break down into a series of bilateral trade deals determined by market size, which means dominated by the United States. Against this danger, other governments - in Europe in particular - can play two useful roles.

First, they can support American requests for new international trade negotiations, which are essential to the Reagan Administration in its highly creditable efforts to fob off politicians' demands for import controls. Second, Europe may have a part to play in the management of the dollar. It would be easy, as American officials begin to make the kind of pleas for international co-ordination of interest rates or even currency intervention they rejected with scorn when the dollar was rising, to sit back and enjoy the spectacle of cocky Reaganites eating their own propaganda. Easy, but dangerous. The less Mr Paul Volcker can rely on other central banks, the less he can afford to lower interest rates to sustain American growth. Europe has gained as well as lost from the past years of American boom; it should be generous in its repayment.

## A LAMBETH CHILD

The death of a child, wherever it occurs, whenever it occurs, arouses concern and anger. The murder of a child touches the viscera. Incomprehension and fury attend the disposal by the courts of the murderer of Tyra Henry. The irresponsibility of the half-formed adult who fathered then killed this child is the centre of this case and no amount of circumstantial questioning should obscure it.

Yet the questions have to be asked. They are given urgency by the proximity of the Jasmine Beckford case in the borough of Brent. They concern the dangerous inflation of public expectation about what the State, in the shape of local social services, departments, can and ought to do to repair degenerate family life. They concern promiscuous parenthood. They concern race and the way skin-colour classification is, in certain local authorities, being built into patterns of care. And not least they concern not just the capacity of individual social services employees but the management of their work by officers and councillors alike.

Answers to some of these may come from Mr Louis Blom-Cooper's inquiry into the Beckford case. Others - to do with family structure in ethnic minority groups - it is not considered polite even to raise. Let

alone answer. The issue of how social services are being run by certain of the radicalized inner area councils, notably Lambeth and Southwark, is one that ought already to have seized the attention of the Department of Health and Social Security's inspectorate. In the wake of the Tyra Henry case, Mr Fowler and his colleagues should at least indicate their intention to investigate.

An inquiry of a kind is already in train: Mr David Widdicombe, QC, is meant to be reporting to Environment ministers on the conduct of local authority business with reference to growing friction between the role of professional officers and councillors. But something more specific is needed. In decisions about the placement of children, in fostering and adoption, councilors in certain boroughs are involved in detailed decision-making. Immediately the expertise of trained officers is called into question. To identify "social workers" as responsible for child care decisions let alone blame them for errors becomes a travesty of the actual conditions in which they operate.

In inner London, Labour's new generation of municipal activists have been smuggling into social work - under the cover of a laudable suspicion of the pretensions of professional

autonomy - a harsh ideology. In Southwark it appears to take the form of "workerism", a doctrine loosely translated as the infallibility of those manual workers who belong to the Transport or General Workers' unions. In Lambeth the ideology is racialist. It states, for example, the impossibility of white parental love and care for black children. The current edition of the social work magazine *Community Care* reports that white social workers are told by black councillors that they know nothing about "black culture" and can learn nothing.

Social services expenditure in the borough of Lambeth - where there is undeniably a considerable need to spend - will next year be limited, as it has been this year. It is imperative that spending be effective, that the council's statutory functions of child care and the prevention of abuse be achieved as efficiently as untidy social circumstance permits. No one can expect this or any other council continuously to police households such as that maintained by Andrew Neil and Claudette Henry or intervene to prevent these pathetic moral juveniles mistreating their offspring. But the evidence grows that social services management in this borough is going badly wrong. An act of central inspection and correction is now necessary.

You may be interested to know that it is against ABC News policy to pay for interviews, with one exception: when gathering news in the United Kingdom. Here the practice of paying for anything from gossip to athletics' stories, to interviews with members of Parliament, is so widespread we found it impossible to compete without making an exception to the policy.

The other inaccurate statement is that television portrayed the hostages "without any attempt to explain to the viewer that these people were speaking under duress", and that this "gravely influenced the capacity of the American Administration to deal prudently with the crisis".

In fact - although I doubt we had to treat viewers as if they were ignorant - all the American television networks repeatedly made the point that the hostages' stories might change if they were freed. We also made repeated reference to the so-called "Stockholm syndrome" concerning the affinity that develops

## Trouble in store on Civil Service pay

From Mr D. F. Morgan

Sir, The pay award to top Civil Servants and others has been widely criticized and debated in the House of Commons, where the Government were nearly defeated over the issue. The Government have only themselves to blame.

Contrary to the impression given by the Prime Minister and other members of the Government, they have not always implemented the recommendations of the Top Salaries Review Body. Indeed the review body, in its evidence to the Megaw inquiry on Civil Service pay, referred to the persistent tendency of governments to depress top salaries in the interests of what they set to be the economic imperatives of the moment.

Megaw reported that although successive governments have pledged that the recommendations of the review body will be accepted unless there are clear and compelling reasons to the contrary, there have been more and more occasions when governments have identified "clear and compelling reasons" not to accept the Top Salaries Review Body's proposals.

The Government's whittling away over many years of past recommendations has now resulted in the inevitable. They have been forced to recognize the unfairness of the situation, partly because of the loss of some high-quality staff from the service, and have had to act. Governments would be wiser, and certainly could, avoid these embarrassing awards, if in future they accepted their review bodies' reports more often than they now do, or alternatively abolished the review bodies.

The Government are, however, building up similar trouble on pay for the rest of the Civil Service. They have no established principles for setting Civil Service pay. They set a cash limit to cover pay increases on the basis of what they say the Government can afford. This is a meaningless concept, lacks any precision, and is unlikely to produce fair rates of pay.

There is an urgent need for principles to be established, which are generally recognized as fair, and can be seen to be applied in practice.

There were, until abandoned by this Government in 1980, principles and practices for setting Civil Service pay. The Government then set up the Top Salaries Review Body to review Civil Service pay. This was reported in June, 1982, but no pay system has resulted from it. I am not surprised.

Unlike the Priestley royal commission its report lacked cogent argument; it was shallow in its thinking, and its practical proposals were so full of ambiguities and inconsistencies as not to provide any sound basis to build on.

It recommended that the governing principle for Civil Service pay

should be that the Government pay Civil Servants enough, taking one year with another, to recruit, retain and motivate them to perform efficiently the duties required of them at an appropriate level of competence.

Civil Service pay should no doubt achieve this admirable objective, but as a principle for establishing the right absolute levels of pay it is fairly useless. The Priestley commission looked at a similar formula and demolished it with powerful arguments.

There is really no alternative for the Civil Service, which has not and cannot have a profit yardstick, to having a pay system based on comparability. Such a system did work well, in spite of what the Government might say, and the arguments put forward by Priestley are as valid now as they were then.

Of course changes in practice are needed, and the bases for taking account of the differences in Civil Service conditions of employment from those prevailing outside need to be reassessed and openly declared.

It would repay the Government if they read Priestley and then read the views of the independent Civil Service Pay Research Unit Board, which this Government created, as set out in their final report of 1981.

Time is short and unless the Government create a fair system for Civil Service pay they will deserve the trouble which will inevitably arise.

Yours faithfully,  
V. T. MORGAN (Director, Civil Service Pay Research Unit, 1971-81), Wychwood, Radley Road, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, July 24.

From Dr D. R. Bard

Sir, In the small medical research laboratory at which I am still fortunate enough to be employed, the whole annual cost of maintaining a young post-doctoral scientist, including salary, employer's contributions and research expenses, is about £15,000, almost equal to the proposed increase in the salary of a permanent secretary.

A permanent secretary who receives a pay increase may or may not be inspired to perform better. A scientist who cannot obtain a grant is unable to perform at all.

The Prime Minister has just assured us that the total cost of the Top Salaries Review Body's recommendations is an easily affordable £10 million, the sum which is currently required to restore the budget of the Medical Research Council to 1983 levels in real terms. Which, we wonder, would represent the more effective use of Government resources?

Yours faithfully,  
D. R. BARD  
15 Huddleston Way,  
Sawston Cambridge.

## Terror reporting

From Mr Paul E. Friedman

Sir, Your leader writer (July 24, "Terror reporting") offers many opinions that need thorough debate over the coming months, but he also makes two serious factual errors that demand immediate correction.

The statement that "fierce competition for interviews with hostages led to substantive rumours of large fees offering terrorist co-operation" goes to the heart of our integrity and credibility and must be set right. What is a "substantive rumour"? Most good journalists do not report any kind of rumour, especially when there is sufficient time to check its validity.

If there is any evidence of any American television network paying for terrorist co-operation in Beirut, I would like to see it. I know for a fact that ABC News paid for nothing, including its exclusive interviews with the TWA crew members and other hostages.

You may be interested to know that it is against ABC News policy to pay for interviews, with one exception: when gathering news in the United Kingdom. Here the practice of paying for anything from gossip to athletics' stories, to interviews with members of Parliament, is so widespread we found it impossible to compete without making an exception to the policy.

The other inaccurate statement is that television portrayed the hostages "without any attempt to explain to the viewer that these people were speaking under duress", and that this "gravely influenced the capacity of the American Administration to deal prudently with the crisis".

In fact - although I doubt we had to treat viewers as if they were ignorant - all the American television networks repeatedly made the point that the hostages' stories might change if they were freed. We also made repeated reference to the so-called "Stockholm syndrome" concerning the affinity that develops

between captor and captive in a hostage situation.

This leads me to one general comment. Much of the criticism of the television coverage of terrorism seems to rest on the two assumptions that the public is too stupid to deal with the information it gets, and that governments can make the wisest decisions when they are not hindered by opinions they cannot control.

While all responsible television journalists are always ready to consider government requests for cooperation when safety or security are at stake, we are also aware that governments are just as anxious as terrorists to manage the news.

Yours sincerely,  
PAUL FRIEDMAN, Director,  
News Coverage, Europe,  
The Middle East, Africa,  
ABC News,  
8 Carburton Street, W1.

## M25 disaster

From Prebendary Hayes Treen

Sir, Poor God! Not content with making Him responsible for drought and famine, we now blame Him for a motorway pile-up (report July 24).

When shall we learn to be responsible for our own actions? Yours faithfully,  
HAYES TREEN,  
102 Debarrow Road,  
Rothwell,  
Kettering, Northamptonshire.

## One or the other

From Mr Michael Kidson

Sir, One of the two leading London auction houses addressed their account for a modest purchase - twice, not once - to me in this way: Name, & Co., 134-135 High Street, Eton, Harrow.

The percipient Post Office crossed out Harrow and wrote: "Try Windsor". I am Sir, your obedient servant,  
MICHAEL KIDSON,  
Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire.

## Judas in new light

From Mr Enoch Powell, MP for South Down (Ulster Unionist)

Sir, I was startled by the title of Mr Gosling's article (June 29, "Rehabilitating Judas"). For I had lately been contemplating the possibility that the eternal blackening of Iscariot's character might be the result of a simple trans-lingual mistake of syntax.

The archetypal account of the Last Supper (Matthew, 26.20ff) contains three gross implausibilities. (1) When informed that one of the twelve is a traitor, the innocent eleven all sincerely ask their Master, "Is it I?" Then, when he is publicly identified as the culprit by the unambiguous "Yes" (which is

what "Thou sayest" means), (2) nobody raises any objection or seeks to interfere with the betrayal, and (3) Judas himself does not react.

How embarrassing these difficulties actually are can be easily verified by inspecting the devices which the authors of the other three gospels adopted to remove them.

In the Greek, Jesus made a future indicative statement: "will betray me" (*prodoskei*). Unlike Greek, however, Hebrew cannot differentiate in form between the future indicative and the third person jussive: "he shall go" and "he will go" are the same. If Jesus was using the jussive all is plain: one of you has now got to betray me, viz. in order that "the scriptures" (query, our scriptures?) may be fulfilled.

No wonder each disciple begged not to be assigned the fatal duty: "Surely not I, Lord?" No wonder all (except Judas) were profoundly relieved when the task was not assigned to them. As for Judas, no need to mention explicitly that he obeyed, though what he actually did

## Shades of grey on race and class

From Mrs Pauline Crabbe

Sir, Roy Kerridge's article ("Shades of grey", July 23) which I began to read with interest but finished with fury, made me feel that his efforts to find a black middle-class was worthy of the worst of our sociological research. By what criteria are the "black middle-class" to be judged: bank balance? address? social circle? career and professional status?

I have a small bank balance, live in a basement flat, enjoy the company of a small circle of friends since moving here and, having recently retired, now have no profession or career status.

Yet, as far back as 1967, I was appointed the first black female magistrate, and since then have watched with pride an enormous increase in the upward move of black people, through the professions, arts and public service, into the middle class.

I can only believe that Roy Kerridge did set out to identify us, but in his haste became swamped by the old "they all look alike" attitudes. Jews, my husband tells me, also once "all looked alike". Then the more successful ones moved out of the ghettos and began to integrate.

Believe it or not, we are doing the same, even while, like the Jews, we cherish our roots.

Yours faithfully,  
PAULINE CRABBE,  
3 Regents Court,  
59/63 Regency Square,  
Brighton,  
Sussex,  
July 24.

## Private utilities

From Sir Kelvin Spencer

Sir, Your leader, "Private utilities" (July 20) justly pays tribute to the sale of selected State-owned industries to the private sector. You write: "It should be possible in some cases to identify an essential element and treat this differently from the rest of the business. Such issues will come particularly in the form of privatisation of electricity is considered."

Yes indeed. Bulk delivery of electricity is maybe essentially a monopoly that should continue as a State industry, but electricity generation is ripe for privatisation.

Soon the Government will be faced with having to decide major issues affecting power stations: how far to go in diversifying from coal to nuclear, and which nuclear type of station to back.

The English and Scottish generating boards each want different nuclear stations: one the British AGR (advanced gas-cooled reactor), the other the US PWR (pressurised water reactor). The choice between them is bedevilled, too, with scientific controversy.

Issues such as these seem particularly suitable for decision by market forces interpreted by private enterprise industry, not by Westminster or Whitehall.

In the early days of electricity nationalisation it worked well. I was chief scientist at the Department of Energy then and watched the quick way in which the mixed bag of assets inherited by the nationalised industry was rationalised. But times have changed.

A small start has already been made by the recent Act which enables the electricity area boards to generate in their own plants, or to buy from industrial plants. It is to be hoped that full privatisation of generation will be high on the list of legislation in the next session.

Yours faithfully,  
KELVIN SPENCER,  
Wootons,  
Branscombe,  
Seaton,  
Devon.

## Ornithological detail

From the Curator of the Wildfowl Trust

Sir, The children of Primrose Hill Church of England School (letter July 18) may like to know that sexing ducklings, indeed cygnets and goslings (wildfowl) as well, is a comparatively easy procedure.

Because they mate in water drakes have evolved a muscular appendage in the vent, which at mating enlarges and is inserted into the female. This appendage is visible on many birds when they hatch but only develops fully in wild fowl.

The Wildfowl Trust raises about 2000 ducks, geese and swans of 130 different kinds each year. All of these birds are sexed within a few days of hatching. Knowledge of the sex ratios at this early age enables us to plan our endangered species breeding programmes with precision.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL OUNSTED, Curator,  
The Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge,  
Gloucester.



ON THIS DAY

JULY 27 1945

The Coalition Government formed in May 1940 by Winston Churchill lasted only 15 days after the war in Europe ended on May 8 1945. Polling in the General Election took place on July 5 but time had to be allowed to collect the postal votes of members of the Services. Results were declared on July 26: Labour had 393 members (as against 164 in the coalition) and Conservatives 198 (338).

## Labour's Responsibility

There can be no question that, for the first time, a clear mandate has been given by the electors to the Labour Party. It is the more important, in their own and the nation's interest, that the Labour Party should weigh and understand the character of the mandate which they have received. They have been empowered by a decisive margin of both seats and votes to serve the interests of the nation in the coming critical years. Mr. ATTLEE himself claims that the electorate have given their favourable response to "a clear and definite policy" based on principles and on the application of those principles to the needs of the present day. This is not, in the terminology of earlier elections, a "doctor's mandate" or "blank cheque". It is a vote, decisive in its effect, for specific courses of action, most of them common ground in the late Coalition, in the belief that, on the balance of the arguments put forward at the election, the Labour Party have established the right to be entrusted with the government.

At a bound the Labour Party have overleapt the barrier which hitherto has held them perpetually in a minority and almost continuously in opposition. Their mandate now is national, not sectional. It has been entrusted for a national programme, not for narrow doctrines or extreme experiments. The close and characteristic connexion of the Labour Party with certain specialized groups within the community has at last and suddenly ceased to prevent them from securing the suffrages and support of the broad mass of the British people, and it is of decisive importance in the calculations which confront their leaders to-day that they should embrace only those aspects of the national programme which are accepted by the millions of men and women who have voted for them. The great majority of supporters whose votes were revealed yesterday have no past or present allegiance to a fixed ideology. They have placed their trust in the Labour Party, with the opportunity of power as well as office to escape from the limitations of the "minority mind" and to act, at home and overseas, as the fully accredited representatives of the nation. It will be the emboldening of those whom Mr. ATTLEE calls to make the Government to prove that this confidence has not been misplaced.

However the electoral choice had gone, the issues before the Government and the policies required would not have differed in essence. There is at home the paramount obligation to make the most of the nation's physical and human resources by conscious and calculated partnership between the organizing power of the community and the full and enterprising vigour of the people. Individual and corporate so that the amount and the distribution of national wealth may steadily advance. There is a special duty to make war against inefficiency and restriction in all their manifestations, and to permit no established interest, whether of the State or of private enterprise, to impede the technical and managerial revolutions in British industry and trade which modern necessity dictates. For the Labour Party in particular there is the prime task of demonstrating to the workers' organizations that the full and faithful co-operation of their following that no real benefits can accrue to their members in wages or conditions of living without a corresponding increase in national output and individual productivity. The task for the new Government will be to increase and not simply to reshuffle the national income, and to secure the abolition of poverty and inequality, not by dikes, but by a practical and expert policy which will aim unflinchingly at full employment and the continuous expansion of the national dividend. There are no short cuts, Socialist or otherwise, to the better life, no panaceas, in the form of wholesale public ownership, no mere devices which will avoid the complex and technical processes of reconstruction, each to be regarded and decided on its merits, any indifference to these truths will bring with it its own inexorable penalties....

## A normal precaution

From Dr P. P. Geoghegan

Sir, May I add a rider to Dr Rogers' lament (July 19) that few homes now possess a clinical thermometer? When our children were young I was able to define a syndrome then unknown to medical science. It was the "8 o'clock sickness", and many parents must have known it.

The symptoms varied but tended to vanish as the school bus went on its way. Treatment required the use of a reliable thermometer: "reliable" in that it was rarely persuaded to register above 98.6°F.

"No temperature" = no "excused school". This formula rarely failed. I have kept that thermometer and, 30 years on, the family still believe that it had been "got at". Yours faithfully,  
V. P. GEOGHEGAN,  
3 Somersdown,  
Chichester,  
West Sussex,  
July 20.

## Little-known phrases

From Mrs Elizabeth Douglas

Sir, To each citizen its own needs and idiosyncrasies. Mrs Jean Buckley's letter (July 8) recalls the occasion when my father visited us not long after our daughter had started to learn ancient Greek. How was she getting on? he enquired kindly; had she learned the alphabet yet?

A bit flummoxed at the simplicity of this question, she produced her textbook to show Granddad exactly what she was doing, and I shall always remember him blanching as he read the memorable sentence: "Bring the axe: it is time that we killed the pig."

Yours faithfully,  
ELIZABETH DOUGLAS,  
Austen Croft,  
31 Austen Road,  
Guildford,  
Surrey.

## Notions of fair trade

From Dr S. Griffiths-Jones and Professor H. W. Singer

Sir, On July 19 *The Times* reported that a Bill has been submitted to the US Senate and House of Representatives, which calls on Japan, Brazil, Taiwan and South Korea to cut trade surpluses with the US by 5 per cent at once or face a 25 per cent extra tariff on all exports to the US beginning on October 15 next year. The justification given for this measure by its proponents is that all these countries have breached US notions of "trade fairness".

May we point out the economic fallacy of this argument, which puts

in the same category a country like Japan, which is one of the United States' largest net creditors and industrializing developing countries - such as Brazil - which are large net debtors to the US.

It seems absurd to prevent debtor countries like Brazil and South Korea from generating trade surpluses; surely that is the only way through which these countries can service their large debts, particularly at times of high international interest rates, and scarce new lending to developing countries. Indeed, the IMF and other international institutions have been pressing strongly the governments of countries like Brazil to generate

large trade surpluses, so as to make debt servicing feasible.

If the US Congress were to restrict the generation of developing countries' trade surpluses, does it realize that it would be increasing the incentive to default, not for ideological reasons but due to government's inability to service the debt? Is this what the US Congress wishes?

For loan of losses both itself and friend!

Yours sincerely,  
S. GRIFFITHS-JONES,  
H. W. SINGER,  
The Institute of Development Studies,  
University of Sussex, Brighton.







27 July-2 August, 1985

## SATURDAY

A weekly guide  
to leisure, entertainment  
and the arts

## A glorious summer of Tudor content

As the quincentenary  
of the Battle of  
Bosworth advances,  
Sarah Jane  
Checkland salutes  
the men who  
would still be kings

**G**offrey Davies has spent all year preparing for the 1985 Battle of Bosworth. He has procured armour of the correct weight (85lbs) for his men, a giant warhorse 18 hands high called Thunderfoot for himself (as he is the king-to-be), and persuaded the Commander of the First Battalion of the Royal Welch Fusiliers to spare 12 good men and true as foot soldiers, carrying his tents during the day, and greasing the armour at night.

For 15 days the entourage will repeat Henry Tudor's historic march from Mill Bay, Wales, to Bosworth Field in Leicestershire, camping at Aberystwyth, Newport, and Tamworth. When battle day dawns on August 22, Davies will perform in his own "artistic interpretation" of the death of Richard III. Everything except the weather will be under his control. If "the sky doth lower and frown" upon his army as it did on Richard's in Shakespeare's play, he can turn it into a special effect.

Davies is a fanatic, but he claims he is not. "I'm not passionate about all this," he says. "I'm just doing a job." His "medieval" promotions and stunt company has postponed work for Strongbow Cider to march for the Wales Tourist Board, who are keen to remind the world of Harri Tudor's Welsh origins. After the battle, Henry and his retinue are flying out to Tokyo to take part in this year's British Fair.

Someone, however, who does not disguise his passion for medieval battles is Danny Boreham. An advertising executive, he has for the last five years recreated Bosworth for the Leicestershire County Council, at their museum site. This year, however, his troops have been upstaged. "When we first planned the event, it didn't occur to us that people would bother to come on a Thursday, August 24," Adhering to his own rule that no soldier should get hurt in battle, however, he does not plan to sabotage the Welsh invasion. He will quietly give guided tours around the site on Davies's day.

When Danny's day for battle comes, it will cause earth tremors at Bosworth. "We'll have about 500 men," he says. "Sixty will come from the



Royal pretenders: Henry VIII (Richard Stevens) and wife at London's Tudor Rooms; Henry Tudor (John Roberts, left), Richard III (Chris Soloman, centre) and Lord Stanley (John Whitmore) at Sudeley Castle

Medieval Plantagenet Society, of which I am chairman, the rest from other societies. The people who know what they're doing will take the lead, and the rest will follow like sheep." Danny will stand in the centre bellowing orders to John Roberts, an engineer who normally designs aircraft parts and will be promoted from Duke of Norfolk to Henry VII for the day, and Chris Soloman, a Midlands metal worker, who is acting Richard III. Everyone will be able to cry "my kingdom for a horse", as the entire battle will take place on foot.

But is the Battle of Bosworth really what it seems? The historical pundits differ in their versions. To quote *1066 and All That*, for example: "English History has always been subject to waves of Pretenders. These usually come in small waves of about two." Henry VII had Perkin Warbeck and Lambert Simnel. This year a historian called Colin Richmond has been preparing a Molotov cocktail to shake things up at Bosworth, and leave everyone wondering what is genuine, and what is pretence. Richmond's bombshell is an article pub-

lished this week in *History Today* claiming the battle did not take place there at all, but at Dadlington, some miles south of the site.

"I am only putting the battlefield back to where it was understood to have been in the early 17th-century," says Richmond, a 48-year-old lecturer at Keele University. He points out that William Burton's 1622 description of Leicestershire refers to the battle taking place at Dadlington. "It's just that the 18th-century historian didn't bother to read that bit, and no modern historians have picked it up."

**A**ctually there is a tradition in Dadlington that the battle was nearby, and that the dead were buried in the churchyard there. Dadlington even has a memorial service for them each year. Mr Richmond, who says he is "not a battlefield person", thinks the farmers of Dadlington may be keeping mum on purpose, knowing how much modern, tourist battle-

fields can damage the crops. In the cause of truth, however, Colin Richmond says: "I have a mind to stand on Dadlington Hill with a megaphone, telling them all to come over here."

Back to 1485, hardly anyone noticed the Battle of Bosworth. The *Chronicle* of London simply referred to it in passing, between references to a sheriff's death and sweating sickness in the city. Now every schoolboy and girl knows it is an important date, and that Henry VII was a Good King. Or was he? According to the Duke of Gloucester, who is the patron of the Richard III Society, it is Henry, not Richard who should be categorized as the villain.

"Henry had the incentive to murder the prince, not Richard," the duke says. "Of course Richard didn't have a hump. The Tudors did. You can see in the portraits where they're painted in, some on the left, some on the right. Remember, Henry Tudor's son became engaged to Catherine of Aragon, and the Spanish were asking awkward questions. 'Will our darling Catherine really like it? What happened to the prince?' With this in mind, we

can now read the descriptions of the monster, born two years after gestation with hair all down his back - not to mention Shakespeare's references - with scepticism."

"I don't take the Dickie Three Society seriously," says Judith Prendergast, a member who works at the National Portrait Gallery. "But we do have our lunatic fringe. One lady bursts into tears whenever she goes to Middleham Castle (Richard's northern stronghold)." According to Jeremy Potter, author of *Good King Richard*, a typical member is "a young, intelligent, left-handed female librarian". Membership is worldwide, and stands at 3,500, which says a great deal for the hunchback's charms. Henry VII has no such following.

Not so his son, Henry VIII, who in the shape of Richard Stevens is currently giving nightly performances at the Tudor Rooms. Piccadilly. "Let me show you my ladies' chastity belts while I'm off to the wars," he cries, as to the sound of ripping velour, Anne Boleyn and Jane Seymour whisk away their flowing medieval gowns



Death of Richard III

and slink around to the strains of the electronic harpsichord. "Your Fish Delight, m'Lady," murmurs one of the wenches, slipping the fourth remove on to the plate. She alternates service with songs like "Fiddle-rudderrudderrah", after which we bang on the tables.

Stevens depends on trestle-ables full of New Zealanders to keep Old England swinging, and bring credence to the warning in the menu that "the throwing of food or any other item is strictly forbidden". He teases them saying "Thank you for that round of indifference", and larks about while he dances the pavane, groaning "Ooh, that's 18 stone up on one leg", while his guests shout for more.

**B**uxom end of a marriageable age, Ruth Selman has contributed to Tudor year in a rather more studious fashion, winning outright a recent quiz set by *History Today* and English Heritage.

"My interest in the Tudors began with the historical novels of Jean Plaidy when I was young," she says, now a mature 48. Her home, in Tudor Drive, Richmond on Thames, is an ideal address for such romance, being part of a mock Tudor estate. "Most of the houses have either a lion or unicorn painted over the door, but ours has musical quavers because my mother was singing when the painter arrived". Ruth is now more interested in the social history of the period, and hopes to study it at Cambridge.

One person not planning anything special for the celebrations is Henry Tudor of Ilkesham, Derbyshire. At 69, and a semi-retired brick layer and window cleaner, he expects he will just "do a few windows" on August 22.

Mr Tudor has no idea whether certain drops of his blood are blue, although "my grandad at table looked just like Henry VIII at banquet", and both his father and grandfather were called Henry before him. Mr Tudor does admit that he has always liked castles. When he visited the tower of London 50 years ago, he says, "I was sure I'd been there before". Has 1985 thrown up yet another pretender?

## FIELD DAYS

**ANNIVERSARY DAY**  
Aug 22: Celebrations at the battlefield (see below).  
Aug 23: 15th-century tourney with axes, maces and swords, 2pm.  
Aug 21, 22 and 24: Performances of Shakespeare's *Richard III* on battle site by Herborough Theatre Company of Market Herborough, 7.30pm.  
Aug 23: Medieval banquet, 6pm.  
Aug 24: Battle reenactment led by the Medieval Plantagenet Society, 2pm.

For full details on battlefield events and a permanent display about the battle, contact Battlefield Visitor Centre, Ambion Hill Farm, Sutton Cheney, Market Bosworth, Leics (0455 290429). Times may vary from those scheduled. Check on the day.

## WELSH CELEBRATIONS

Aug 3: Medieval Town Feire and Tudor Trail - a carnival procession of today's shopkeepers colourfully attired in costume, with floats, tournaments and medieval banquet, Nerberth, Dyfed.  
Aug 5-23: Life Behind the Battlements, 1485, a reenactment of life in Henry Tudor's time. Carew Castle, Dyfed, Mon-Fri, 7.30pm.  
Aug 7-8: Performances of Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*, Pembroke Castle, Dyfed.  
Aug 18: "It's a Knockout", Tudor style, public welcome. Pembroke Castle, Dyfed.  
Aug 22: Celebrations at Pembroke Castle.  
Aug 25: Finals of the first ever Welsh Medieval Archery Championships. Closing date for entries has passed, but the public can see who will become Champion Longbowman of Wales. Carew Castle, 2pm.  
For information on Welsh events, contact Wales Tourist Board, Brunel House, Fitzalan Road, Cardiff (0222 499909) or any tourist information centre in Wales.

## OTHER EVENTS

Today and tomorrow: Medieval combat by the Plantagenet Society and music by the York Weavers, in Richard III's northern stronghold, Middleham Castle, Yorkshire (0969 23899).  
Aug 18, 22: Memorial service, Middleham Church, Yorkshire, 3pm and 7pm respectively.  
Aug 25: Bosworth Memorial Concert with medieval and early music and lute and harp readings, Leicester Cathedral, 2pm.

## EXHIBITIONS

Tudor Coins: From Aug 22, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1 (01-636 1555).  
Richard III exhibition: Aug 8-Sept 28, Birmingham Central Library, Chamberlain Square (021-235 4511).  
Tudor portraits: The entire dynasty can be seen in the Tudor Room at the National Society gallery, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (01-930 1552). Memorial lecture for the public, Aug 24, 3pm.  
Burial Sites: Henry VII, Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I at Westminster Abbey, London; Henry VII at Windsor Castle, Berkshire (07535 68286).

## HOUSES TO VISIT

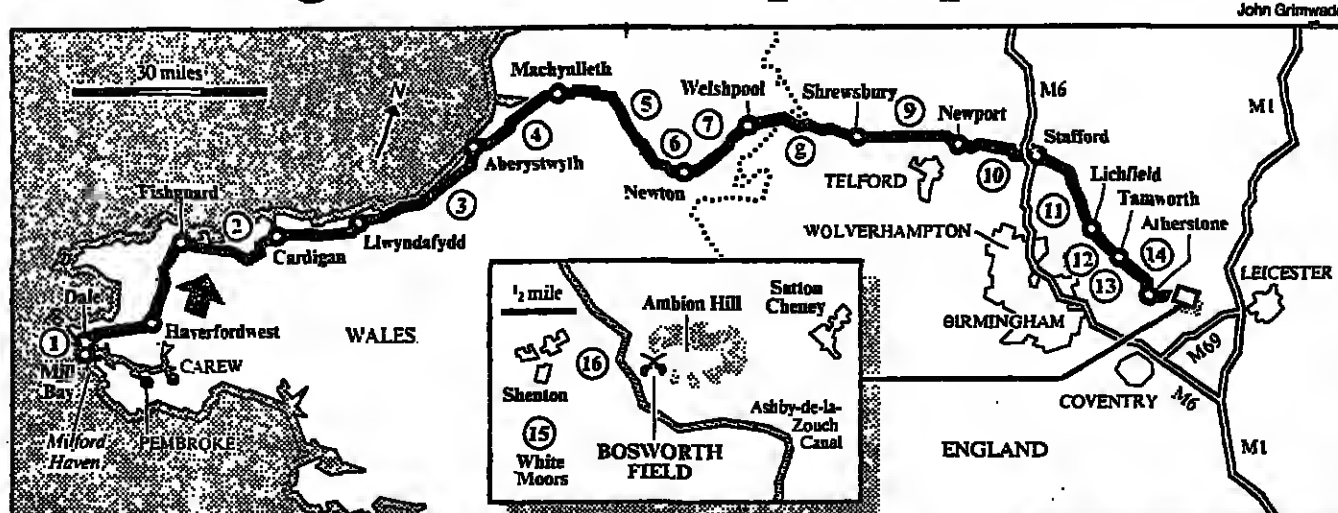
Many Tudor buildings such as those listed here are open to the public but it is best to check the opening times before setting out on a visit.  
Anglesea Abbey, Lode, Cambs (0223 811200). House built c 1600 which has associations with the Augustinian order.  
Bradley Manor, Newton Abbot, Devon (0528 2575). Small 15th-century manor house, set in woodland and meadows; chapel, Burghley House, Stamford, Cambs (0780 52451). Completed 1598 for William Cecil, Lord High Treasurer of Elizabeth I. Original great hall and state apartments survive.  
Cotehele, St Dominick, near Saltash, Cornwall (0579 50434). Grey granite house built 1485-1627, owned for centuries by the Edgcombe family.  
Hampton Court Palace, East Molesey, Surrey (01-977 8441). Begun in 1514 for Thomas Wolsey and taken over by Henry VIII in 1526. The king added the great hall and Reel Tennis courts.  
Hardwick Hall, Don Lea, Chesterfield, Derbyshire (0246 850430). Grand, late 16th-century house built by "Bess of Hardwick".  
Montacute House, Montacute, Somerset (0935 823289). Late 16th-century house, with H-shaped ground plan and many Renaissance features.  
Rufford Old Hall, Rufford, near Ormskirk, Lancs (0704 821254). Late medieval half-timbered hall, remarkable for ornate hammer-beam roof and screen.  
Leeds Castle, near Maidstone, Kent (0622 65400). Henry VIII's first wife, Catherine of Aragon, lived here and Elizabeth I was prisoner here before becoming queen.  
Henry VIII transformed the ancient medieval fortress to a splendid royal palace, with a 75ft-long banqueting hall.  
Sudeley Castle, Winchcombe, Glos (0242 602308). Was the home of Catherine Parr, Henry VIII's sixth wife, after his death. She died here in childbirth in a room with a picturesque 16th-century window.  
Sherborne Castle, Sherborne, Dorset (0935 813182). The "new" castle was built by Sir Walter Raleigh in the 1590s after he attempts to modify the old medieval castle.  
Sutton Place, Guildford, Surrey (0483 504455). Early Tudor, with magnificent interiors virtually unchanged since construction.  
Minster Lovell, Wiltshire, Oxon (0993 74441). Now-run home of Francis Lord Lovell, or "Lovell the Dog" as he was known after supporting Lambert Simnel in 1487. Legend has it that his corpse was found in a secret chamber 250 years after his death.



**SATURDAY**  
Playing for England:  
Alan Ayckbourn on  
his work - page 18

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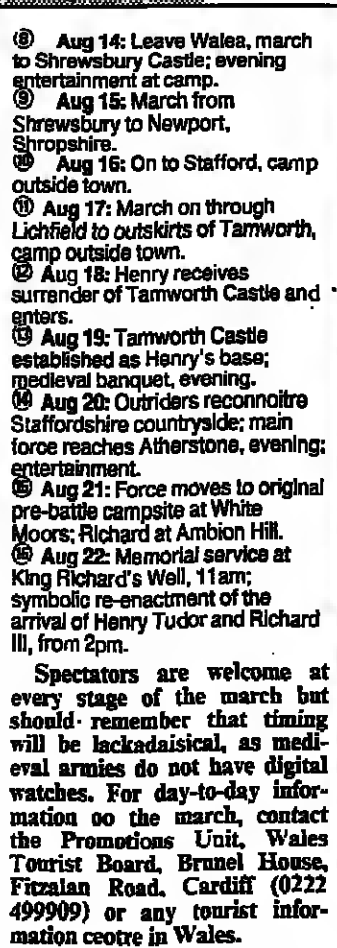
## Marching in the footsteps of past masters



The "triumph of Henry Tudor" is being relived in a 16-day drama which begins at the site of the future king's arrival at Mill Bay in Dyfed on August 7 and culminates on August 22 at the Bosworth Field battlefield. On Thursday the "soldiers" will gather at Carew Castle, Dyfed, at the start of six days' training for the campaign march, which will then proceed as follows:

- Aug 7: Re-enactment of Henry Tudor's landing at Mill Bay, noon; unveiling of commemorative stone; Tudor Fair in Dale; soldiers camp at Picton Fields, Haverfordwest, at nightfall.
- Aug 8: Soldiers strike camp, 10am; revels in Cardigan, afternoon; camp at Llywdfyd, amid falconry display and merry making.
- Aug 9: March to Aberystwyth, arrive afternoon; festivities at camp, near the castle, evening.
- Aug 10: March to Machynlleth, noon; festivities near town centre, evening.
- Aug 11: Set out for Newtown, noon; on arrival there, Henry and bodyguards attend church service; main force arrives later, to sound of drums; camp in town centre.
- Aug 12: Street fair at Newtown, with parade for Rhys ap Thomas, Henry's strongest Welsh supporter; midday barbecue; evening medieval feast.
- Aug 13: Leave Newtown, 11am, for Welshpool.
- Aug 14: Leave Wales, march to Shrewsbury Castle; evening entertainment at camp.
- Aug 15: March from Shrewsbury to Newport, Shropshire.
- Aug 16: On to Stafford, camp outside town.
- Aug 17: March on through Lichfield to outskirts of Tamworth, camp outside town.
- Aug 18: Henry receives surrender of Tamworth Castle and enters.
- Aug 19: Tamworth Castle established as Henry's base; medieval banquet, evening.
- Aug 20: Outriders reconnoitre Staffordshire countryside; main force reaches Atherstone, evening; entertainment.
- Aug 21: Force moves to original pre-battle campsite at White Moors; Richard at Ambion Hill.
- Aug 22: Memorial service at King Richard's Well, 11am; symbolic re-enactment of the arrival of Henry Tudor and Richard III, from 2pm.

Spectators are welcome at every stage of the march but should remember that timing will be lackadaisical, as medieval armies do not have digital watches. For day-to-day information on the march, contact the Promotions Unit, Wales Tourist Board, Brunel House, Fitzalan Road, Cardiff (0222 499909) or any tourist information centre in Wales.



... to defeat Richard III at Bosworth in 1485.

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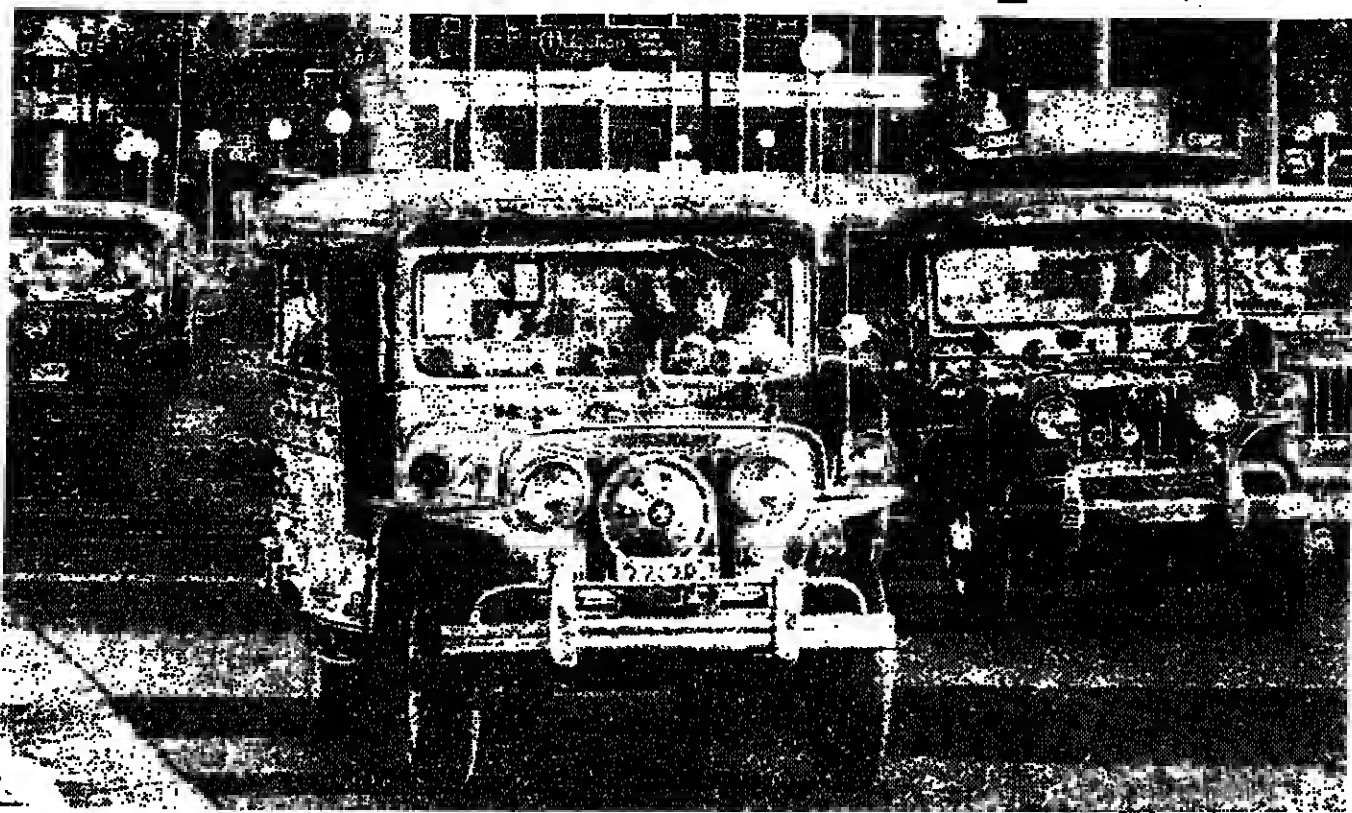




## TRAVEL

Even the traffic jams provide colour and drama in the Philippines, as Ron Gillings discovers

# Surprises on the road round Asia's hectic hotspot



Razzle-dazzle: the ubiquitous jeepneys bring an extra dash of colour to the road chans of Manila

I was a meal I would not forget in a hurry; seafood and rice in the shadow of a 50ft dam, the table set four-square in the flowing current, my trousers rolled and feet submerged in several inches of deliciously cool water.

It was one of the more bizarre experiences in a trek along the tourist trail in the Philippines, a land where the odd often seems quite ordinary.

When I left Gatwick I had doubts about what to expect. A spattered ink-blot of islands - 7,500 at the last count - south of Hong Kong and east of Vietnam, the Philippines enjoys (if that's the right word) a reputation for political unrest, assassinations, and the occasional hotel fire. Not perhaps the first place one might think of for a holiday.

But any lingering anxiety soon vanished with the exotic impact of the palm trees, the bluer-than-blue seas, the explosive brilliance of the vegetation and the engulfing wrap-around warmth of the sun, so unlike its genteel, mild-mannered English cousin.

One soon discovers that there are some reassuring mental handrails to grab hold of: nearly everyone speaks English as well as Tagalog and maybe some local dialect, so there is no need for those irritating phrase-books. Then, unlike the rest of South-east Asia, most Filipinos are Christian and the country is built during the 400 years of Spanish rule (there are still a few old mestizo families which speak Spanish).

The most common point of entry for the Philippines is still Manila and many people make the mistake of going no further. Not that the capital doesn't have many things to offer: de luxe hotels to rival those anywhere in the world, busy shopping centres, fine restaurants serving the full range of Asian cuisine, and the garish night life of Ermita.

Some idea of the old Manila can still be gained from a trip round Intramuros, the fortress city which sheltered the Spanish conquerors of the 16th century inside circling walls of stone and a wide moat. No Filipinos were allowed to live here, and the Spanish kept their big guns trained warily on the Chinese quarter.

Fort Santiago, its moat choked with water lilies, has a special, sinister significance for the Filipinos - here their national hero, Dr José Rizal, was imprisoned before his execution by the Spanish in 1896, and here many Filipinos were done to death by the Japanese during the Second World War.

The Intramuros area was flattened in the suicidal last stand by the Japanese in 1944-45, but the Tourism Ministry is doing its best to recreate the old colonial ambience by ensuring that new buildings conform to the old Spanish style and design. The word "recreate" is an accurate one, for many of the places one can see are reconstructions of long-vanished buildings whose layouts have been discovered in the colonial archives.

There are still some genuine articles tucked away among the creations of the modern tourist industry, such as the San

Agustin Church, the oldest stone church in the Philippines, built from 1587 to 1607. Its cunningly designed, earthquake-proof foundations functioned efficiently throughout the next three centuries, though a tower was damaged in 1861.

In contrast to the protected calm of Intramuros, modern Manila is the epitome of urban sprawl, knitted together by a never-ending traffic jam. Small boys and beggars weave hair-raisingly through the stalled vehicles, selling fruit, drinks and newspapers or simply seeking a handout. But the Western tourist's eye is inevitably captured by the ubiquitous jeepney, the bastard offspring of the wartime US Army jeep, of which hundreds were left behind after the war, it is a cheap and handy mode of transport for Filipino commuters, an essential private-enterprise adjunct to the skeletal public transport system.

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North of Vigan, on the way to Laoag, the countryside grows even more picturesque, with the road crossing rivers dotted with canoes and fish-pens. Topless washerwomen squat by the water's side, while in the distance one can spot the occasional cock-fight in progress.

Laoag is a good jumping-off place for the attractions of Ilocos Norte, one of the most beautiful provinces in the country, and not far away there are some wonderful beaches. I stayed by the sea at the Fort Ilocandia Hotel, built in 100 days in 1983 for the wedding reception of President Marcos's daughter.

The visitor to the Philippines should not feel confined to a camera. The production of a camera, the children leap with practised ease into a well-rehearsed pose, then await their reward, hands outstretched. Souvenir stalls abound, large, well-guarded private villas - including the President's - sulk amid the greenery.

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Agustin Church, the oldest stone church in the Philippines, built from 1587 to 1607. Its cunningly designed, earthquake-proof foundations functioned efficiently throughout the next three centuries, though a tower was damaged in 1861.

In contrast to the protected calm of Intramuros, modern Manila is the epitome of urban sprawl, knitted together by a never-ending traffic jam. Small boys and beggars weave hair-raisingly through the stalled vehicles, selling fruit, drinks and newspapers or simply seeking a handout. But the Western tourist's eye is inevitably captured by the ubiquitous jeepney, the bastard offspring of the wartime US Army jeep, of which hundreds were left behind after the war, it is a cheap and handy mode of transport for Filipino commuters, an essential private-enterprise adjunct to the skeletal public transport system.

In the spirit of true-Latin machismo, the jeepneys are painted in dazzling psychedelic colours and bedecked with headlamps, aerials, klaxons, statuettes of horses on the bonnet and a host of other excesses which make it look like some brilliant but dangerous tropical beetle.

Bargain hunters should visit the street market at Quiapo, the city's cheapest. Wandering round the cavernous interior of the market buildings is a feast in itself. Mountains of foodstuffs - eggs, mangoes, pineapples, sausages, squids and bananas - intrigue the eye, though the standard of hygiene might give a British health inspector a rush of blood to the head.

Some of the food in these markets ends up on the table of the best restaurants in Manila. Filipino fare is a mixture of foreign cuisines: Chinese, In-

dian, Malaysian, American. Seafood is particularly good - cuttlefish with coconut milk and garlic, grilled bangus (milkfish), fried squid, crabs, shrimps baked in butter - but there are meat dishes, too, beef with butter melon, *lechón* (suckling pig), even *asu* (dog), to be avoided.

Within striking distance of Manila is the Villa Escudero, a coconut plantation set among the green hills of Quezon province, about 80 kilometres south of the capital. Its centre-piece is the pink-turreted, wedding-cake mansion of the Escuderos, a millionaire family

which made its pile out of exporting desiccated coconut to the US. This was where I encountered the midstream restaurant.

A favourite destination for Filipinos, especially in the hot summer months, is the cool resort of Baguio, high in the mountain province of north Luzon. Flying there can be exciting, as the airport is set among peaks which are often swathed in thick cloud.

What did Baguio have to offer? Some luxury hotels, pleasant walks through countryside reminiscent of Wales, sports facilities, a lively market

and some impressive views of the surrounding land. Mock-up dwellings of the local mountain tribes are on view in Imelda Park, and children in native costumes will try to sell you curios. At the production of a camera, the children leap with practised ease into a well-rehearsed pose, then await their reward, hands outstretched. Souvenir stalls abound, large, well-guarded private villas - including the President's - sulk amid the greenery.

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## COLLECTING

## Pick up a Penguin and feed the mind

It was on July 30, 1935 that a famous bird came to roost on the bookshelves of Britain and ushered in a publishing revolution. At sixpence (12 pence a volume), Penguin was not the first cheap paperback imprint but few have matched its scope and quality.

Penguin is mounting a 50th anniversary celebration in the autumn, with a reprint of the 10 original titles in its orange, blue, and green covers. Penguin number one was *Ariel*, the biography of Shelley by André Maurois. Other authors in the first 10 included Hemingway, Linklater, Agatha Christie and Susan Ertz (who she?). But Penguin is the name that has stuck in popular usage.

The original bird soon fostered a family. Penguins (mostly novels) were joined by Pelicans (non-fiction), Puffins (for children), Parnassians (puzzles and quizzes) and even Porpoises. Paperbacks got torn and dog-eared and thrown out. Despite this (or perhaps even because), Penguin's reputation as a demand for old Penguins are much sought after. Just look through any newsletter of the focus of the hobby, the Penguin Collectors' Society.

Collecting Penguins in Canada is a frustrating business, complains one devotee. But do not despair. Should you be in Ottawa, the enterprising lists the bookshops to visit. The same issue takes us on a Penguin tour of Brussels.

Nearer home, one of the highest collections was amassed by Steven Ferdinando, a Somerset bookseller. It took him 10 years and comprised some 3,300 titles, almost every

Penguin published up to the mid-1950s. He sold the lot of them to Japan for a sum he prefers not to disclose.

Other collectors are more modest, concentrating on Puffins or Specials or the most popular series, the long defunct King Penguins. The series started in 1939 and by the time it finished nearly 20 years later there were 76 titles, from Max Beerbohm's cartoons to the woodcuts of Albrecht Dürer and John Arlott on *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.

The first 70 or so are fairly easy to come by and not ruinously expensive: say £5 to £10 a volume. But there are a few titles that have become collector's bane, such as *Magic of the Mountains* and *Magical Paintings*. Here prices can climb to £30 and even £50.

Puffin Picture Books are also high on the list of desirables. In fact, to pay £40 and more for a book is not unusual. The Penguin Collectors' Society newsletter provides a useful market place, both to advertise "wants" and to get the names of dealers. But the pages of the Penguin Collectors' Society newsletter provide a useful market place, both to advertise "wants" and to get the names of dealers. But the pages of the Penguin Collectors' Society newsletter provide a useful market place, both to advertise "wants" and to get the names of dealers.

Where to start? Many second-hand bookshops have a few racks of Penguins and some dealers have made Penguins a speciality. The pages of the Penguin Collectors' Society newsletter provide a useful market place, both to advertise "wants" and to get the names of dealers. But the pages of the Penguin Collectors' Society newsletter provide a useful market place, both to advertise "wants" and to get the names of dealers.

Peter Waymark



Symbols of excellence: eight of the designs used on Penguin, Pelican and Puffin books over the last 50 years

## COVER NOTES

The secretary of the Penguin Collectors' Society (annual subscription £2) is Anthony Siddell, 33 Palmira Link Road, Levenshulme, Green, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Specialist dealers include Steven Ferdinando, The Old Vicarage,

Queen Camel, Yeovil, Somerset (0355 850210) and Richard Williams, Unit 24, Dunstall Street, Southport, Lancs (0724 840645). The Penguin Books 50th anniversary exhibition is being held in the Royal Festival Hall, London SE1 (01-928 3191) from Sept 19 to Oct 27.

## AUCTIONS

**SPENCER TREASURES:** Phillips of Knowle (West Midlands) is selling the contents of Langton Hall, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, for Robert Spencer, a cousin of the Princess of Wales. Family collection of oriental works - lacquer, ceramics, prints and screens - outstanding among furniture and objects of art. Phillips in Knowle (05645 8151). Viewing at the house, Saturday, tomorrow and Mon. Sale there, Wed 11am.

**PLAYTIME:** Hundreds of dinky vehicles form part of a sale of toys, railways and models. Juvenia for adults ranges over Noah's Ark and Mickey Mouse films, bakelite teapots and a coal-fired tin garage locomotive at £1,500 estimate. Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (01-629 6802). Viewing Tue 9am-5pm, Wed 9am-11am. Sale Wed noon.



**RING CYCLE:** A restored porcelain model, *Pollito's Menagerie* (above), by Obadiah Sherratt is expected to take the top prize of about £12,000 in a sale of 122 Staffordshire pieces, mainly of theatrical and circus figures, from the Latham collection. The Menagerie is the potter's view of an 1810 circus. Christie's, 85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 (01-881 7511). Viewing Mon 9am-7pm, Tues 9am-10am. Sale Tues 10.30am.

Geraldine Norman

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 707)

Prizes of the New Collins Thesaurus will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday, August 1, 1985. Entries should be addressed to The Times Concise Crossword Competition, 12 Coler Street, London WC9 9YT. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, August 3, 1985.

## ACROSS

1 Professional neglect

9 Leftover (7)

10 Look cheerful (5)

11 Acorn tree (3)

13 Genealogical diagram (4)

16 Joke (5)

17 Additional (6)

18 High mountains (4)

20 Murre's pen name

(4)

21 Late morning meal

(6)

22 Telamon's son (4)

23 Standard Oil Co (4)

24 Fire damp (3)

26 Employment (5)

29 Level high ground (7)

30 Spendthrift (11)

DOWN

2 Become muddled (5)

3 United animal (4)

4 Mechanical (4)

5 Job (4)

6 Fire-breathing monster (7)

7 Michel de Noire Dame (11)

8 Voice-thrashing (11)

9 Close mass (7)

10 Female person (3)

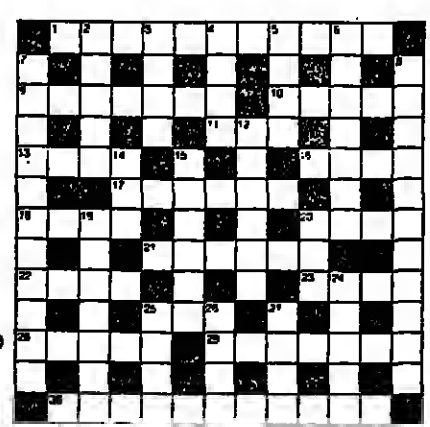
24 Lustre (5)

25 Equipment (4)

27 Explosive noise (4)

SOLUTION TO No 706

ACROSS: 1 Poor outlook, 9 Handful, 10 Swoon, 11 Yet, 13 Reef, 16 Pose, 17 Enrich, 18 Thaw, 20 Coma, 21 Sista, 22 Main, 23 Maya, 26 War, 28 Evade, 29 Overall, 30 Reinstate.



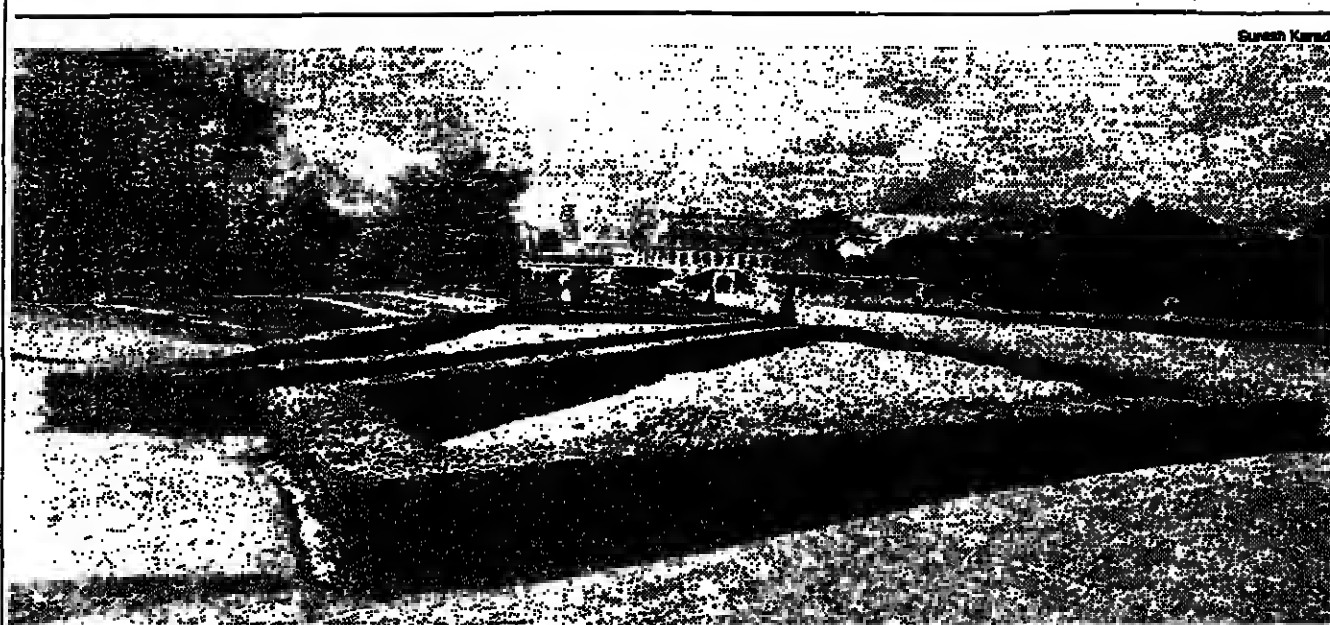
**SOLUTION TO No 706**  
ACROSS: 1 Poor outlook, 9 Handful, 10 Swoon, 11 Yet, 13 Reef, 16 Pose, 17 Enrich, 18 Thaw, 20 Coma, 21 Sista, 22 Main, 23 Maya, 26 War, 28 Evade, 29 Overall, 30 Reinstate.  
DOWN: 2 Quince, 3 Rift, 4 Ugly, 5 Lure, 6 Oloroso, 7 Short temper, 8 Inseparable, 12 Excess, 14 Few, 15 Cruise, 19 Agitate, 20 Cam, 24 Adapt, 25 Wean, 26 Toga, 27 Dean.

**SOLUTION TO No 701** (last Saturday's prize crossword)  
ACROSS: 1 Poor outlook, 9 Handful, 10 Swoon, 11 Yet, 13 Reef, 16 Pose, 17 Enrich, 18 Thaw, 20 Coma, 21 Sista, 22 Main, 23 Maya, 26 War, 28 Evade, 29 Overall, 30 Reinstate.  
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

## IN THE GARDEN



Lingering romance: the box parterre flower beds at Cliveden infilled with Santolina and Senecio

## No time for rest on the beds

Michael Young casts a critical eye over the colourful extravagance of the Victorians

The epitome of Victorian excess and vulgarity was achieved in their grand bedding-out schemes. Thousands of tender annuals were raised from seeds and cuttings in the heated greenhouses. Petunias, zinnias, begonias, calceolarias and geraniums of the brightest and most gaudy hues were arranged in dazzling blocks on the parterres and terraces of country houses.

John Claudius Loudon, the popular garden writer, advocated bedding-out schemes in his popular *Encyclopaedia of Gardening* published in 1850. But he was not the first to do so. Sir William Chambers in his *Dissertation on Oriental Gardening*, published in the 1770s, swore that the Chinese practised similar styles.

The difference was that the Chinese possessed an understanding of plant form and a feeling for irregularity which the Victorians seemed unable to comprehend. The expense and effort

involved in such gardens was astronomical. It was all too much for William Robinson, of the high Victorian period. He preached a mixed style of planting, touched with a degree of wildness, a style we now perceive as distinctly modern. His immensely successful book, *The Wild Garden*, published in 1870, was not intended "to get rid of all formality near the house", but was rather "to restore to its true use the flower garden, now subjected to too tearings-up a year, as may be seen in nearly all public and private gardens".

Yet so popular were the grand bedding schemes of country houses that in 1870, John Fleming, head gardener of Cliveden, near Maidenhead, was persuaded to publish his own ideas in a slim pamphlet called *Spring and Winter*.



what varieties to use. Would the Alpine strawberry be suitable?

Strawberries like a fertile soil which is well supplied with organic matter, retains moisture and is slightly acid. The container can be filled with soil which is seven parts good loam, four parts peat and three parts coarse sand.

As to the best varieties, I would suggest Cambridge Favourite, Cambridge Vision, or the finest tasting of all, Royal Sovereign. New forms which are more or less perpetual fruiting would include Gento and Rabunda.

I would not recommend the Alpine strawberry for a pot. Any of the other strawberry varieties will grow well in containers. Plant on strawberry in each hole and two in the top.

Readers with queries about gardening should write to Ashley Stephenson at The Times, 20 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1.

walked-by rather than lived with. One of the most striking displays can be seen at Lyme Park, near Macclesfield, where, says Mr Hayward, the head gardener, "mayhem, this time of year, is the order of the day".

Here in heated greenhouses 25,000 plants are raised annually, to be planted out in the formal, geometric beds in front of the orangery and in the Dutch Gardens. Fuchsias, begonias, salvias, dianthus, heliotropes and any other Victorian favourites, are massed together in a display of such audacity that one can only stand back and look on with admiration at the excess. As William Robinson would have observed, "There is no rest, no peace anywhere" for the eye.

Cliveden near Maidenhead, Berks (0626 65068). Open daily to Dec, 11am-6pm. Lyme Park, Disley, Cheshire (0663 22023). Open daily, 8am dusk.

Flower Gardening. It set out the ideas behind the planting of the grand parterre to the south of the house and introduced the routine that many private gardeners still follow today, that of spring bulbs, lifted when finished, and replaced by summer bedding.

Despite the expense, many local authorities still practise large-scale bedding-out, understanding perhaps that such schemes are ideally suited to public places where they can be

There is much to do in the garden this month to ensure top fruits in the autumn.

Fruit thinning must be done if you are to get good results. Remove fruit which is overcrowded, leaving the best.

Control of pests and diseases come high on the list of essential tasks. It does not take long to mix up a spray and apply it to a few trees in the garden. Caterpillars can do a lot of damage; a spray now will give the necessary cover to the swelling fruits. Try Murphy Tumblebug, Fisons Whitefly & Caterpillar Killer or something with Fenitro to its make-up. The main pest to control is the Codling Moth caterpillar. A general pesticide will keep the tree clean.

One of the pests showing itself now is Woolly Aphis. Woolly patches appear in crevices and the forks of branches. If this waxy covering is eased away you will find tiny insects underneath which are feeding on the tree.

It is essential to spray as much of the bark as possible until the chemical runs off the tree. Hand painting is carried out using methylated spirits. Brush up into the aphid's exposed and treated. Spraying should be done with a chemical which has Malathion as the active ingredient or by using a spray such as HCH. Lindane is probably the best known name, but the new Tumblebug is as effective as any.

Repeat sprayings against mildew and scab are also necessary. For mildew use Murphy Systemic Fungicide, Tumblebug or Benlate and for apple scab use Tumblebug or PBI Dithane 45.

Trees which are vigorous should be pruned to remove most of the laterals. The principle is fairly simple: reduce the amount of wood made by the plant, in this case apples and to a certain extent pears, to encourage the tree to make short spurs which will carry the fruit in future years.

A pair of secateurs is all that is needed as the laterals are not very thick and can be cut out easily. Laterals are short shoots which have come from a main branch. Reduce the laterals to about four buds from the main branch.

The leader shoots which extend the main branches should be reduced more than the laterals. In the case of a vigorous tree, the leader should be reduced by no more than about one-third of its length. Trees which are less vigorous should be pruned harder - even going so far as to reduce the leader by two-thirds. As a general rule, the harder you prune the greater the surge of growth.

If the crop is heavy after you have completed thinning, it would be wise to put in a few short stays to take the weight of the branches. Trained Cordons and Espaliers should be kept tied in and should never be allowed to make excessive growth.

Great Britain v Denmark. Game all. Dealer South.

This was the bidding in the closed room:

W N E S  
Möller Horton Kalkreuth Landy  
No 20 No 14  
No No No

Opening lead ♠Q.

Perhaps Sandra Landy took a conservative view of her hand, but with the ♠Q of indeterminate value there is no sound alternative to a rebid of two spades. After the friendly lead, making 10 tricks presented no problem. The result appeared unremarkable, but there was more action in the open room.

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**INTERNATIONAL POLO:** Exciting competition between England and Mexico for the Coronation Cup and Carlsberg Award, and the England second team against Brazil for the Silver Jubilee Cup. Windsor Great Park, Berks. Further information and reservations (0784 34212). Tomorrow, from 11.45am. Cars £8, all occupants free.

**INTERNATIONAL SHEEP-SHEARING COMPETITION:** Traditional hand shearing, sheepdog trials, plus competition for the Shearer of the Year. Broomhill Farm, Camber, Ryde, East Sussex. For further information contact Mr East (0787 224871). Today 10am-5pm, tomorrow 11am-5pm. Adult £1, child free.

**EMMETTS COUNTRY FAIR:** In aid of the restoration of Emmetts Garden, owned by the National Trust - rare breeds of animals from the Trust's Home Farm at Wimpole Hall, archery, morris dancing, sideshows, crafts, plants, Emmetts Garden, Isle Hill, Kent. Further information (0892 880651). Today, tomorrow, 11am-6pm. Adult 50p, child 25p.

**GAME FAIR '85:** Thoroughly English occasion with falconry, clay pigeon shooting, archery, dogs, Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth, Warwickshire. Further information from Colonel Hesk-Webb (0743 246678). Today, tomorrow 8.30am-5pm.

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## CHESS

## A way to outflank the 'invincible'

Harry Golombek

continues our occasional series on classic matches

During the early 1920s Richard Réti, the Czech grandmaster, almost invariably played his own opening, the double fianchetto variation, commencing 1 N-KB3.

Analysis nurtured in the classical school could see no point whatsoever in this reluctance to occupy the centre and prophesied that it would soon die a natural death. Titchmarsh, shocked at the two-fold fianchetto, even referred to it as the stupid double-hole variation.

Then, at New York in 1924, Réti convinced the doubters at one fell swoop. His victory over Capablanca came as a thunder-clap to an astonished chess world. After his one-sided match win against Lasker in 1921 and his impressive score in London 1922, Capablanca had acquired an almost mythical reputation of invincibility. His defeat in such fine style by Réti was, therefore, a resounding blow struck for the hyper-modern school, of which Réti was a leading representative.

White Réti: Black Capablanca. Réti Opening: New York 1924.

1 N-KB3 N-KB3 2 P-Q4 P-Q4  
3 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 P-Q4 P-Q4  
5 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 P-Q4 P-Q4  
7 P-Q4 P-Q4 8 P-Q4 P-Q4  
9 P-Q4 P-Q4 10 P-Q4 P-Q4  
11 P-Q4 P-Q4 12 P-Q4 P-Q4  
13 P-Q4 P-Q4 14 P-Q4 P-Q4

The game has reached a critical phase in which both sides have to make a definite choice as to their plan of campaign. Broadly speaking, the choice resolves itself into one between defence and aggression and Capablanca now seems to prefer the former.

White makes his choice in the opposite direction. He decides to break open the centre by P-K3 and P-Q4 even though this may involve a risk of exposing his QB to attack. Closing the centre by P-K4 and following this with N-K2-Q5 would, on the other hand, result in an almost certain draw.

Black has overlooked (or perhaps underestimated) White's 22nd move: correct was 18... N-K3 19 Q-B1 (not 19 P-Q5 N-KP) 19... QR-B1 20 N-K3 Q-N2 when White has to

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## SHOPPING



Weather proof: (centre) Knipps Regency stripes, £12.95; (left, from top) Pierre Cardin floral design, £14.95, available September; Givenchy gents' grey herringbone, £35, bold stripes with toucan handle, £11.95, all Schaverein Growy; (right from top) Schaverein Growy polka dot parasol, £7.95, Givenchy red/navy raindrops, £16.95, with matching rainscoat, £8.99; Marks & Spencer telescopic, £8.99. The first six are available at department stores

## Secrets of Britain's undercover agents

No doubt it was the Romans who brought the umbrella to Britain. A morose centurion, perhaps caught out in a spring shower, who discovered that his portable *umbra* - sun-shade - also afforded shelter from the constant wet. Fashion-conscious folk in classical times may have thought they were wind setters when they adopted the umbrella as a distinctive protection against the sun. In fact they were only copying the Persians of the 5th century BC.

After the Romans the brolly went out of fashion until it was rediscovered by the dress-makers of 15th-century France. Immediately parasols became all the rage with lovely silk, lace-covered creations being carried in colours that matched a dress and hat. Many a Regency heroine later fluttered away lashed at a prospective suitor from under the tasselled edgings of her parasol. It also protected the lady's white complexion.

In Britain the parasol became smaller and was merely carried as a fashion prop. White complexions achieved by applying wax were no longer in vogue and therefore in no more danger of melting! The wet-English climate ruined the expensive silks and by the turn of the 20th century parasols had virtually disappeared, used only by ladies of the Raj.

But as parasols vanished umbrella sales boomed. One Jonas Hanway in 1780 is believed to have been the first Englishman to have carried a brolly made out of whalebone and canvas. Queen Victoria discovered its practical use when she and Prince Albert were sheltered from the rain by a better prepared subject. Popularity was ensured by this royal approval and a breakthrough by Samuel Fox in 1850, who replaced awkward whalebone with a steel frame: the Fox frame label still appears on good umbrellas sold today.

Victorian city geese adopted the conventional long black brolly as a distinctive mark of professional status, a habit which persists today. However, if Rainer Hoffman, managing director of Schaverein Growy, has his way, this autumn such geese will be carrying umbrellas with covers in pin stripes, subtle checks and even grey herringbone. His company - a firm based in London's East End - makes most of the big fashion name umbrellas under licence. These include Pierre Cardin, Givenchy, Knipps and Marco Valimini. The company also produces customized models for upmarket shops sold under its own brand name.

This has been a good year. The girls at the factory in

Beithel Green have worked overtime to keep pace with orders as rain has marred Wimbledon, Ascot and summer holidays and sent everyone scurrying to buy another umbrella to add to the two most British households already own.

But sadly for Mr Hoffman and his colleagues we usually plump for a cheap, telescopic model costing around £2 and not built to keep out continuous rain. The folding brolly first saw wet weather in 1930 and now accounts for 80 per cent of all sales. Its handy size means it fits easily into a shopping bag and now Knipps have bought out a mini, mini, model which slides into a pocket.

Our resistance to paying more than £10 for an umbrella causes manufacturers dismay.

Mr Hoffman says ruefully: "In Rome or Paris women will pay over £20 for a fashion umbrella to match their outfit. Here! see elegant women carrying a cheap plastic model to protect clothes that have obviously cost a fortune".

When you are in his design studio and see the wonderful array of parasols and daily duty umbrellas now available, you understand his chagrin. For around £15 you can buy wonderful brollies in eye-catching colours and designs. Parasols with pretty frills and dainty handles are now made with covers of tough polyester, nylon or weatherproofed cotton which makes them a practical accessory at weddings and garden parties.

If ladies like designer umbrellas, men apparently do not, especially older ones. They feel comfortable with a brolly in conventional black but will pay more for their buy - around £20 - on the basis of a once-in-a-lifetime acquisition. But it is at the younger men that the manufacturers are pitching their sales. As anyone who witnessed

Come rain or shine, it is worth having an umbrella to hand.

Suzanne Greaves makes her selection

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the mass opening of coloured brollies at the recent Live Aid concert will realize, marketing directed at the under-30s is a sound commercial proposition.

Just as the young like the notion of such a distinctive fashion accessory with duck-head or toucan handle and vivid shades, so advertisers have caught onto the easy way in which sports brollies can proclaim their wares.

More of these are probably sold for non-sporting activities than are actually used on the golf course, says Robert Harvey, manager of the old established James Smith and Sons, 53 New Oxford Street, London, WC1 (01-836 4731) which sells them for between £15 and £20.

Tribal chiefs once personally visited James Smith to discuss ceremonial brollies. Now they tend to telegraph an order and go for something more conventional. But their umbrellas - like most of those sold in this shop - were probably made by 69-year-old Mrs Mary O'Sullivan, one of the last people in London to hand-sew umbrellas.

She automatically knows how much tension to apply as each

shade is sewn by her onto the ribs, a skill perfected in 55 years of experience. In this specialist shop you can expect to pay £14.50 for a summer parasol in pastel cottons; £16.75 for a ladies' umbrella with a contrasting lining and £29.50 for a gent's model in plaid colourways and made from a cotton and polyester mix. The little telescopic brollies cost between £8.50 and £12.50.

But the true umbrella lover will probably head to royal suppliers, Swaine, Adeney, Briggs and Sons at 185 Piccadilly, London W1 (01-734 4277). They are currently setting up a branch in San Francisco, such is the demand from American tourists for a London-made black brolly with gold plated rings at handle point and available in three lengths to suit your height.

They will pay £145 upwards for such workmanship, select a handle made from rosewood, leather or even ivory knowing that a "Brigg" is a subtle way of telling folks back home you have been in London.

David Suraton, the manager, affects not to know about lesser models as sold in chain stores and relates instances of a man bringing in for repair a "Brigg" bequeathed to him by a grandfather. It is obviously the sort of brolly you itemize in your will. But if prices vary so wildly what are you paying for?

Undoubtedly there is a snob appeal but a handmade, hand sewn brolly obviously ensures the individual workmanship and attention no machine can better. You can select one to suit your height and know that if something goes wrong then one bought from a specialist shop will be repaired - such workmen being a vanishing breed.

But most customers willing to pay for a "Brigg" or one made to order from James Smith also like to add a personal touch. They want to select a handle from rosewood, ash or maple. They will discuss the merits of gold or silver rings around the handle, choose a material or ask for stronger double ribs. They may also want a customized sword umbrella which can cost up to £500. Out of the tubing slides a long stainless steel tip, hopefully for picking up litter rather than self protection.

One last word of advice: whether your brolly comes from a chain store or one of the specialist shops never, never stand it wet up down in a sink. This way all the water runs to the up and weakens the top of the shade. Open it out if you can to dry. If you have to put it in a sink, place it handle first.



Brolly good show: Queen Victoria rewarding a child in 1887, and Mary O'Sullivan - the last specialist in London to hand-sew umbrellas

## DRINK

## In the spirit of the Aztecs

"It's easy", my Mexican friend had said. "A pinch of salt, a wedge of lime in one hand, a glass of tequila in the other and then quickly lick the salt, drink the tequila and munch the lime..."

Ten years later I still lack both the nerve and the co-ordination to master this traditional tequila technique but, at least, I am beginning to acquire a taste for this earthy Mexican spirit. The cocktail boom has undoubtedly helped me, and lots of other faint-hearted American and European palates, to appreciate tequila, as have the producers who are exporting more refined and less aggressive spirits.

There are numerous tequila cocktails but a Tequila Sunrise

is still the prettiest and most palatable. Just pour two measures of tequila into a tall glass, followed by four measures of orange juice and a splash of grenadine and watch the colours merge into a sunrise.

A Margarita is the other classic cocktail and is a milder, more elegant version of the traditional salt, tequila and lime drink. Frozen Margaritas are the best: put a half measure of Cointreau (or any other triple sec), plus two measures of tequila and one measure of fresh lime juice into a blender, with ice, and whizz round for about 30 seconds until the Margarita has a sorbet-like consistency. Serve in a salt-encrusted glass - prepared by moistening the rim with lime juice and then dipping it in salt.

Despite tequila's acceptability in cocktails and its clean taste, its old image of Aztec firewater still persists. This is probably because most people confuse true tequila with pulque and mezcual. Pulque is a white, frothy low-alcohol drink, made from the agave plant, that is drunk in Mexican villages rather than the smart bars of Acapulco and Mexico City.

The large, spiky leaved agave plant, that looks like a cactus but is actually more closely related to the yucca, grows abundantly in Mexico and the Spanish distilled a rough, potent spirit from it, known as mezcual. Its coarse, earthy charms do not appeal to everyone, especially as most mezcual bottles contain a dead agave worm floating about at the bottom. Braver palates than mine might like to know that Harrods are currently selling a bottle of mezcual, with worm, for £14.

The drink made from a superior blue-green variety

white or silver tequilas usually maturing for between three and five years in large, wax-lined casks while the gold or amber aged versions spend about twice that time picking up their amber hue from the wood.

Sauza and Cuervo are the biggest tequila brands in this country and both firms produce a white and aged version. There is a great difference in the taste and I much prefer Cuervo's in both styles. José Cuervo's 38 per cent Tequila Blanco has a pleasing earthy smell backed up by a peppery, fiery taste that I would be happy to drink straight as well as in a cocktail (Peter Dominic £10.49). Sauza's Tequila Silver (Odds £9.49), on the other hand, has a pronounced oily taste, which I find hard to stomach.

The 40 per cent Sauza Gold (Odds £9.95), has the same oily flavour although blessed with an agreeable, vanilla oakiness. Instead, try the aged, amber gold Cuervo Especial Tequila, again a 40 per cent spirit whose earthy smoky smell reminded me a little of a good, blended whisky (Hamstead Food Hall, 23-27 Heath Street, London, NW3, £11.99).

Jane MacQuitty



known as the agave tequilana Weber is the finest Mexican mezcual.

The tequila agave takes about 10 years to mature. The spiky leaves are hacked off to reveal what looks like a giant pineapple. These are then cooked and crushed to extract a sugary juice, which is fermented with added sugar and yeast and finally double-distilled with only the heart, or purest part, of the distillation used for tequila. All tequila is aged in wood, the

## Classical records

## REVIEW

## Driving the dust off the discs

Stravinsky: Firebird and Pulcinella suites Israel PO/Bernstein DG 415 127-1. Cassette 127-4. CD 127-2. Stravinsky: Symphony in C/ Symphony in Three Movements Israel PO/Bernstein, DG 415 128-1. Cassette 128-4. CD 128-2. Tchaikovsky: Symphony No 2/The Tempest Chicago SO/Abbado. CBS IM 38389. Tchaikovsky/Borodin/Balakirev: 1812 Overture/Polovtsian Dances/Islamiey Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra and Chorus/Esu-Pekka Salonen, Philips 412 552-1. CD 552-2. Tchaikovsky: Piano Trio In A minor Barenboim/Zukerman/Du Pré. EMI EG 27 02281. Cassette 27 0228 4.

With Leonard Bernstein's recent visit to the South Coast still reverberating in the mind, there would seem to be no possible substitute for the real thing. But DG's latest releases of Bernstein's Stravinsky come pretty near it. Few recorded performances I know of Firebird provide a greater sense of sheer excitement in movement, in minglings and separations of sound, in placing and poise. The luxuriance he draws from the Israel Philharmonic strings is tempered by taut, yet elusive phrasing, while the thin planning of their solo oboe is exploited to characterize a performance of rare grace and refinement.

It is the string playing, rather than the hallmarked woodwind of the Pulcinella suite, which first arrests the ear. Bernstein challenges his players and listeners to concentrate on the crosshatching of metre, pulse and rhythm from which he teases an acidic, often audacious view of the work's looking-glass-land sensibility.

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Taut phrasing: Stravinsky interpreted with grace

The Symphony in C, in his hands, is more like a game of chess. The drama and intellectual control of his reading activate a bristling tension between instrumental foreground and background, with a remarkably lucid first movement. After its final wind chords - a vision, momentarily, of the mask of Apollo - the Symphony in Three Movements seems the working of a mighty engine. This, too, is a performance to drive the dust off any record collection - rich in expressive range, dynamic in impetus.

Tchaikovsky's Second Symphony in Abbado's performance with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra builds the work up from the bottom, with strong bass strings securing its firmly, resolutely judged tempi and, indeed, the brilliance of the orchestra's brass and woodwind soloists. For some, the performance will seem a little on the

safe side: but on repeated listenings, its very stability has a way of reinvigorating the score.

From the Second Symphony's last three notes to the first three of the 1812 Overture and the strings of the Bavarian Symphony Orchestra conjure a beautifully fine, live sense of déjà-vu. Esa-Pekka Salonen's talents found him, in just two years from his London debut, as a most welcome principal guest conductor with the Philharmonic. He has a way of not only elucidating any score he touches, but of actually making an orchestra sound better into the bargain.

On this record of Russian lullabies, his first for Philips, one marvels at the sleight of hand with which he controls the overture's momentum, the cavalier style with which he makes Glinka's Russian and Ludmilla overture leap forward with light sprung ease. There is also a rarity: Balakirev's Islamiey, orchestrated with many a tinkling cymbal though missing the excitement of the Olympian demands made of just two hands in its original keyboard version.

A strength of physical presence of a degree which can be almost suffocating in its intensity, bursts out of Tchaikovsky's A minor Piano Trio in the hands of Barenboim, Zukerman and Du Pré. This is a valuable digitally remastered recording, made from an Israel Broadcasting Authority tape of a live concert in Tel Aviv, just seven months after Du Pré's last visit as a performer to a recording studio. It should not be missed.

Hilary Finch

Basing his orchestra uncompromisingly on evidence obtained from the Esterházy payroll of the early 1770s, Solomons has arrived at a band with just one viola, one cello and one double bass. Naturally the bass end sounds a little light, especially in quintessential Sturm und Drang music like that in the "Farewell" Symphony's first movement. But one's ears quickly become accustomed, and there is, in particular, much outstanding from playing (No 51) contains the highest note ever written for horn).

Finally, a brief but warm welcome for two fiddle records. Call it a gimmick if you like, but Accardo's ideas of using a different, priceless instrument for each of four Vivaldi concertos certainly holds the listener's interest in music that can sometimes sound dull.

Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto has been recorded so many times that one hesitates to recommend purchase of another new version.

Zukerman's account, however, was recorded at a live performance and this gives the piece a dangerous excitement. Zukerman is extremely secure in tuning and very knowing in his use of different string qualities, though his basic timbre lacks the bloom of many of his competitors. The orchestral playing is well drilled and aggressive. Extraneous audience noises appear to have been filtered out, or perhaps no one has a cough in Tel Aviv.

Richard Morrison

## The right ways with wrong notes

Ives: Symphony No 3, Orchestral Suite No 2 Concertgebouw Orchestra/Michael Tilson Thomas. CBS IM 37823. Haydn: Complete Symphonies, Vol 9 (Nos 42, 45, 46, 47, 51, 55) L'Espresso Armonico/Derek Solomons, CBS IM 38685. Vivaldi: Four Violin Concertos Salvatore Accardo, I Solisti della Settimane Musicale Internazionale di Napoli/EMI EL27 01331. Tchaikovsky: Violin Concerto, Sérénade Mélancoque, Mélodie Pinchas Zukerman, Israel Philharmonic Orchestra/Zubin Mehta. CBS IM 38563.

There is something almost comically intense about the way the Concertgebouw Orchestra tackles the eccentric, invigorating music of Charles Ives. That famously cultured string sound seems almost too refined, even for the mystical opening strain of "The Camp Meeting" (as the Third Symphony is subtitled) and in the second movement, "Children's Day", one could imagine a far brasher approach, with bittler textures and more sense of bustle.

Nevertheless, the rhythms are so clearly etched and the playing so beautifully phrased (particularly the woodwind principals as they float through Ives's "wrong note" fantasies on hymn tunes like "What a friend we have in Jesus") that one can recommend the disc wholeheartedly. Perhaps, too, Tilson Thomas was right to take a comparatively sober view of this symphony, not only because of its revivalist connotations, but because it does represent, as Ives himself said, "a kind of crossway".

It is not just the playing style, strongly accented within a comparatively narrow dynamic range, nor the timbre of old instruments that gives this series a radically different sound from Dorati's celebrated cycle (Decca), so much as the numbers involved.

Derek Solomons' heroic project to record all Haydn's symphonies on original instruments has reached volume 9. The seemingly random grouping of symphonies in this box is nothing of the kind. Solomons, guided by the scholarship of H. C. Robbins Landon, is following through the works in the order in which we now think they were composed.

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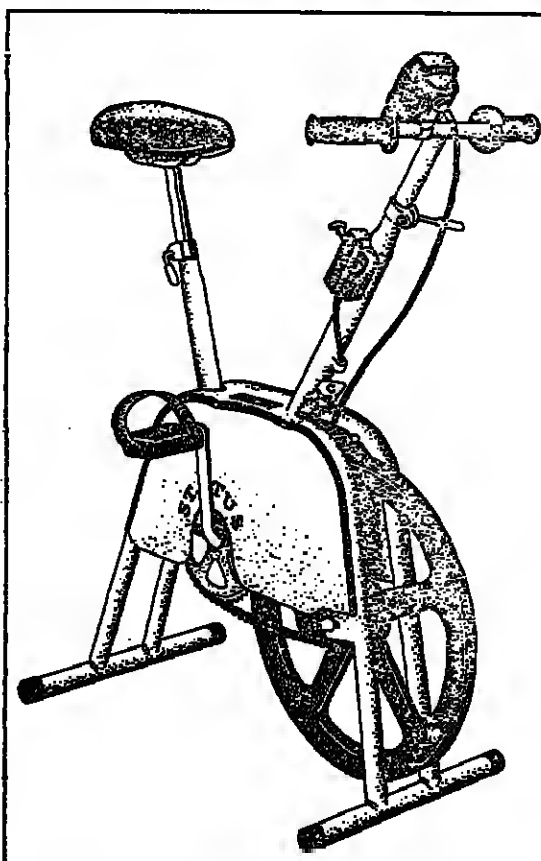
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## THE WEEK AHEAD



## JAZZ

● **SPITTING IMAGE:** Kate Westbrook has been a powerful presence in many works of her husband, Mike Westbrook. Now she brings her eclectic taste to bear on a performance of her own conception, *Reverence Suite*. Tonight at the Bloomsbury Theatre, London WC1 (01-367 9625).



## GALLERIES

● **STAGE STRUCK:** David Hockney has designed sets and costumes for the Royal Court's *Ubu Roi* as well as material for triple bills at New York Metropolitan Opera by Sate, Poulenc and Ravel. They are in the exhibition "Hockney Paints the Stage" at the Hayward Gallery (01-928 31447) from Thurs.



## OPERA

● **DOUBLE TOP:** Sarah Walker, the mezzo-soprano, appears in two very different guises next week. Tomorrow she is the angry Medea in the first London performance of Handel's *Teseo* since 1713 at Covent Garden. On Tues she goes to the Proms for Schoenberg's *Pierrot Lunaire*.



## THEATRE

● **TOP PRYCE:** Jonathan Pryce makes his first appearance on the British stage after a gap of three years playing *Trigorin* in Chekhov's *The Seagull*. Other leading parts are taken by Vanessa Redgrave (*Arkadia*) and her daughter Natasha Richardson (*Nina*). Queen's Theatre (01-734 1186) from Mon.



## FILMS

● **GOING DUTCH:** Ava Gardner as the night club singer, stars with James Mason in *Pandora and the Flying Dutchman* (U). Albert Lewin's surreal folly of 1950 which has become a cult piece and is unexpectedly revived in a new Technicolor print. ICA Cinema (01-930 3647) from Fri.



## DANCE

● **STEPPING BACK:** Rudolf Nureyev returns to Britain with a busy schedule, starting on Monday with the Japanese Matsuyama Ballet at the Coliseum, then to Edinburgh for *La Sylphide* with Scottish Ballet and a Bach concert, followed by a week in Manchester with Ballet Theatre Francals in a Diaghilev programme.

## THE TIMES CHOICE

## THEATRE

## IN PREVIEW

**ARE YOU LONESOME TONIGHT?** Martin Shaw (with Simon Bowman playing Elvis Presley in his younger days) in Alan Bleasdale's study of the singer's private disintegration behind the fame. Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road (01-240 9681). Previews from Wed. Opens Aug 13.

**THE DESERT AIR:** Nicholas Wright's comedy of war, set in Cairo, 1942. As seen at Stratford. Peter Eyn, Geoffrey Huddings. Directed by Adrian Noble. The Pit, Barbican (01-528 6795/638 8891). Previews from Wed.

**LOVE'S LABOURS LOST:** Barry Kyle's RSC production from Stratford has Roger Rees, Kenneth Branagh, Emily Richard, Joanne Simon in leading roles. Barbican (01-528 6795/638 8891). Previews from Thurs.

**FIGHTING CHANCE:** N. J. Crisp's play is set among a group of people recovering in hospital from accident or illness. Simon Williams, Elizabeth Quinn, Brian Marshall, Victor Maddern, Lewis Jones. Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue (01-437 2863/434 3595). Previews from Mon. Opens Aug 6.

## OPENINGS

**ALE:** Els Comedients, Catalan troupe who present a form of Spanish Commedia dell'Arte using giant puppets, fireworks, dance and music, make their London theatre debut with a satire of modern society, translated as *Bread, Part of Life* '85. Sackler's Wells (01-276 8916). Opens Tues. Els Comedients are also in Battersea Park, with a free open-air show of *The Devils* (A Night in Hell) tomorrow.

**THE END OF EUROPE:** Poland's Teatr Nowy in a 50-actor "celebration of the end of Europe... and the annihilation of culture civilization and the world". Written by Janusz Wielewskid. Part of LIFT '85. Lyric, Hammersmith (01-741 2311). Opens Wed.

production marking Anouilh's 75th birthday. David Conville directs Patrick Ryecart as identical twins, with Michael Denison, Helen Lindsay and Ruth Madoc in this elegant comedy. Open Air Theatre, Regent's Park, London NW1 (01-486 2431). Preview Mon. Opens Tues.

**THE METROPOLITAN MIKADO:** Successor to last year's *The Ritz* is a Japanese colony. Leading players include "The Countess of Grantham" "Eurykan" "Poon-tach" (Nail Kinnock) and "The Prime Mikado" (Michael Hordley). Queen Elizabeth Hall (01-528 3191). Previews Tues and Wed. Opens Thurs.

**BREAKING THE SILENCE:** Alan Howard, Jenny Agutter and Gemma Jones take the leads in Stephen Pollakoff's atmospheric play about a family fleeing the Bolshevik Revolution. Mermad (01-236 5588).

**THE DUCHESS OF MALFI:** Ian McKellen is superb as the equivocal herring Bosola in a grand revival of Webster's Jacobean shocker. With Edward Petherbridge, Jonathan Hyde, Eleanor Bron, Sheila Hancock and Roy Kinnear. Lyttelton (01-928 2252).

**GUYS AND DOLLS:** Lulu is Adelaide in the National Theatre's exuberant revival, with strong support from Norman Rossington, Clarke Peters, Betsy Brantley. Prince of Wales (01-930 8681).

**SWEET BIRD OF YOUTH:** This brilliant revival of Tennessee Williams's doom-laden account of blighted dreams and frustrated ambition stars Lauren Bacall and Michael Beck as the unrequited couple, and James Groux as the vengeful Boss Finley. Superb production by Harold Pinter. Haymarket (01-930 9882).

**TWO INTO ONE:** Ray Cooney's riotous farce of marital misunderstanding involving a philandering politician. Cast includes Anton Rodgers, Michael Williams and Kathy Staff. Shaftesbury (01-379 5399).

**WILD HONEY:** Last staged as *Platonov*, Chekhov's delicate early comedy emerges as a masterpiece in its own right, thanks to Michael Frayn's translation and Christopher Morahan's production with Ian McKellen at its centre. Lyttelton (01-928 2252).

## OUT OF TOWN

**CHICHESTER:** The Scarlet Pimpernel: Beverly Cross's revision of the Baroness Orczy yarn about the British hero of the French Revolution, with Donald Sinden and Joanna McCallum, and Charles Kay as the arch-villain Chauvelin. Directed by Nicholas Hytner. Festival Theatre (0243 781312). Previews Mon and Tues. Opens Wed.

**EDINBURGH:** Losing Venice: John Clifford's first professional play is part of this theatre's season of new work "on large themes on a societal scale". How Spain battled to regain control of Venice from other, more "Italian", forces. Traverse Theatre (031 226 2633). Opens Thurs.

**RING ROUND THE MOON:** Christopher Fry's adaptation and translation of Jean Anouilh's *L'invitation au Chateau* in a

**STRATFORD-UPON-AVON:** As *You Like It/Toilous and Cressida/The Merry Wives of Windsor*: The three productions in the main theatre have not received as good a critical reception as those in the smaller Other Place and at the Whitbread Flowers Warehouse, where *The Dillan and Mary After the Queen*, its sequel, involve large numbers of the local population in "walkabout" and large-scale productions. Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0798 295623).

## GALLERIES

## OPENINGS



**EDWARD BURRA:** First comprehensive exhibition since the artist (above) died in 1978. Includes paintings and drawings shown for the first time. Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3144). From Thurs.

**LATE DE CHIRICO:** Sole London venue for work by the father of Surrealism, in exhibition organized by the Arncliffe Gallery, Bristol. Dulwich Picture Gallery, College Road, London SE21 (01-893 5254). From Wed.

**A COLLECTION IN THE MAKING:** The Craft's Council shows the fruit of 12 years collecting contemporary craft. Craft's Council Gallery, 12 Waterloo Place, Lower Regent Street, London SW1 (01-930 4811). From Wed.

**SYMBOLS OF POWER AT THE TIME OF STONEHENGE:** Includes life-sized casts of a chambered tomb from Cairnholm, as well as gold, amber and bronze objects from graves in Wessax, Brittany and East Germany. National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 (031-557 3550). From Thurs.

## SELECTED

**BUDDHISM ART AND FAITH:** Up to 400 awesome exhibits including manuscripts, sculpture and

paintings, all brought out from the British Museum and British Library's plentiful storerooms. British Museum North Entrance, Montagu Place, London WC1 (01-636 1555).

## FILMS

## OPENINGS

**MY FIRST WIFE (15):** Intensely-felt study of a marital break-up from the leading Australian film-maker Paul Cox (*Man of Flowers*, *Lonely Hearts*), with John Hargreaves as the self-torturing, corrupt, wracked by the desert of his wife (Wendy Hughes). Lumiere (01-836 0691) and Chelsea Cinema (01-351 3742). From Thurs.

**GIRLS JUST WANT TO HAVE FUN (PG):** And they have the most fun dancing. A frantic teenage musical, directed by Alan Metter (from the rock video field), with Sarah Jessica Parker and Lee Montgomery. ABC Edgware Road (01-723 5501). From Fri.

## SELECTED

**MASK (15):** Peter Bogdanovich's simple but skilful true-life drama about Rocky Dennis, a lively Californian teenager suffering from extreme facial disfigurement. Empire (01-437 1234).

**THE PURPLE ROSE OF CAIRO (PG):** Woody Allen remains behind the camera for this deft technical juggling feat, with Mia Farrow as a film-crazy waitress and Jeff Daniels as the film character who steps down from the screen to sample real life. Screen on the Green (01-226 3520), Classic Haymarket (01-839 1527), Gate Bloomsbury (01-837 1177).

**THE PRINCESS (18):** Uncompromising, eloquent Hungarian film following the sad fortunes of country girls working in a Budapest textile factory; stunningly acted, shot in documentary style by Pál Erdős. Gate Notting Hill (01-221 0220).

**THE LIFE AND DEATH OF COLONEL BLIMP (U):** Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger's satirical-cum-romantic journey through British attitudes to war, first released in 1943 amidst much controversy, revived in a glorious full-length print. Electric Screen (01-229 3694).

**CAREFUL HE MIGHT HEAR YOU (PG):** Quietly mounted Australian version of Sumner Locke Elliott's novel about two sisters battling for control of a homeless boy, touchingly played by seven-year-old Nicholas Geddis. Berkeley (01-930 6148); Arts Chelsea (01-352 5966).

**WITNESS (15):** Detective Harrison Ford hides out with the Jewish religious community. Excitingly directed by Peter Weir. Plaza (01-437 1234).

## BOOKINGS

## FIRST CHANCE

**D. H. LAWRENCE CENTENARY:** Literature and arts festival to commemorate centenary of Lawrence's birth, with world premieres of plays, music and documentaries. Plus literary dinners and talks by Melvyn Bragg, Ronald Blythe, Anthony Burgess, and Alan Pater. Sept 7-28. Details: Victoria Centre Box Office, Nottingham (0773 419741).

**LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL:** Bookings for new subscribers now accepted for programme including eleven world premiere, celebrity recitals, with Janet Baker, Simon Preston, and Gillian Fisher; and world premiere of Anthony Power's *Venezia*. Nov 1-9. Box Office: Tourist Information Centre, Central Library, Calverley Street, Leeds LS1 (0532 462453).

**COUGHTON COURT CONCERT:** David Ponsford (harpichord), Alan Davies (recorder), and Michael Conn (guitar) and the Hanson String Quartet perform works by Handel, Scarlatti, Albiniz, and Dvorak, in three National Trust Music Festival concerts. Sept 11-13. Tickets £4.50. Coughton Court, near Alcester, Warwickshire (0789 676693).

**GEORGE BENSON:** In concert at Birmingham National Exhibition Centre (Oct 26), Edinburgh Arena (Oct 30-Nov 1). Tickets from £2.50 from Wembley Arena Box Office (01-922 1234), or by post from Kennedy Street Enterprises, PO Box 77, London SW4. Or contact box offices at Birmingham NEC (021 780 4133), or Edinburgh Playhouse (031 557 2590).

**VENICE SIMPLON ORIENT EXPRESS:** Sumptuous train excursion from London to Canterbury, with champagne lunch, sightseeing and exhibitions, Italian

supper, plus performance of Verdi's *La Traviata*, as part of Canterbury Festival. Sept 28. Focusing on the arts of Italy, the festival includes exhibitions of treasure from the Grand Tour, commedia dell'Arte performances from the Teatro di Milano, music and poetry readings from the romantics in Italy and lectures-recitals on the violin. Sept 28-Oct 12. Box Office, Fordwood Books, 37 Palace Street, Canterbury (0227 455600).

## LAST CHANCE

**DAVID BAILEY'S PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE SUDAN:** Photographs taken for Band Aid famine relief organization, reflecting deprivation in East Africa. First seen in *The Times*. Closes tomorrow. ICA, The Mall, London SW1 (01-930 3847). Admission 50p for non-members.

**STRATFORD-UPON-AVON FESTIVAL:** Finishes this weekend with English String Orchestra concert at Holy Trinity Church, charity cricket match, and grand finale festival barbecue. festival Office, 13 Waterside, Stratford (0789 676693).

**THIEF OF SOULS:** Vibrant mime performance by La Gaia Scienza company from Italy, part of LIFT '85. Today and tomorrow at 8pm. Shaw Theatre, Euston Road, London NW1 (01-368 1394).

For ticket availability, performance times and opening times, telephone the numbers listed. Theatre: Tony Patrick and Martin Cropper; Films: Geoff Brown; Galleries: Sarah Jane Checkland; Bookings: Anne Whitehouse

## Crafty chronicler of middle mind



Another year, another play by Alan Ayckbourn, who discusses his work with Nicholas Shakespeare

For someone who is translated into more than 30 languages - and has an avenue named after him in New York - he could not be more English. "No, no, what's the secret?" was Alan Ayckbourn's urgent question to anyone who descended from the outside world to inquire after rehearsals of his current play at the National.

As honorary president of the Sixties Cricket Club - he put up the collateral for their pavilion - he shares with Tom Stoppard, Harold Pinter and Michael Frayn a passion for our national game. (Opening dates of his plays at the Stephen Joseph Theatre in Scarborough are known to avoid important fixtures.)

The passion is part and parcel of his Anglophilia. "I've always lived here. I have a love of England's colloquial language, its flexibility. No one word ever means any one thing. Everything's a bit of a misinterpretation. One of the reasons I've resisted writing for films is that they're always trying to get you to set them in California."

Resolute stage-dramatist that he is, Ayckbourn has not written for television either. "I've seen plays of mine on television but got little excitement from them."

What attracts Ayckbourn to these plays are middle-class English people like himself "caught in the middle of things". "I'm of that generation," he begins autobiographically, "which made promises to live with people for the rest of their lives and expected to do so. Then at 26 it all went wrong."

His crafty chronicling of the despair which follows has made him into the most popular playwright since Noel Coward. He waves away the charge. "I consider myself much more a director. That's the bit I enjoy. I'd prefer to direct a play than to write one."

As a director - he directs for nine months of every year, mostly at Scarborough, and writes his annual play in a fortnight - Ayckbourn is aware

In examining their foibles, his play invites parallels with his own experience of the stage. Having left Haileybury College of a Friday he found himself on the following Monday in Donald Wolf's company as "a very, very small and spotty ASM. I gained my expertise as a dramatist the hard way, on the shop floor."

Untrained as an actor, he found it was best to keep very still. At Stoke-on-Trent, where he was a founder member of the Victoria Theatre, he used to play sinister villains like Mr Mannix, the wife-tormentor in *Gaslight* and Roderick Usher in *The Fall of the House of Usher*.

Ayckbourn would probably still be the Vincent Price of Stoke if it had not been for Stephen Joseph at the theatre in Scarborough where he has played every summer since 1957.

Joseph, "who had a load of revolutionary ideas about the theatre", steered him into directing and writing. The inspiration for *A Chorus of Disapproval* comes from an incident in those early days. "When I first went to Scarborough we discovered a disused boarding house owned by a little chap in the Ministry of Pensions. His wife had died and this company of actors descended on him with their parties and their babies. One day he got the itch, joined the local dramatic society and started acting and directing himself."

That man was the grit for Guy Jones. "Guy is an absorber. Instead of having a central character who is a dynamo driving everyone on, I've always been interested in having a vacuum, a giant slate that everyone scribbles on. I'm interested in people who aren't in control of their career. I've never been in control of mine. A lot of my obsessions are to do with the fact I've ever taken a serious decision in my life."

*A Chorus of Disapproval* opens at the National Theatre (01-928 2033) on Thurs after previews.

## ARTS DIARY

## Missing minion

Where is Billy Cummings? The South East Arts Council would love to know. In May Mr Cummings took over as Arts Development Officer at the prestigious Folkestone Arts Centre that hosts the Kent Literary Festival in October which will star such luminaries as Ted Hughes. There was a blaze of publicity... but after three weeks, the ebullient Cummings decided to take a short holiday to think out his grand strategy. He has since disappeared without trace. The arts centre is deeply embarrassed and is now, I hear, advertising his job under a discreetly different title.

## Hidden truths

After horrifying the nation with his tales from Borneo of headhunters and unmentionable diseases, literary adventurer Redmond O'Hanlon has just emerged from 60 days in the Amazon jungle. Having airily enthused to his publishers, Hamish Hamilton, about unexplored rivers that could only be seen in infrared photographs, O'Hanlon did actually discover one. "I was lying before, but this time it's for real", he wrote to his wife on coming across the Maturaca. However, his plan to paddle down it in a dug-out canoe foundered because in the dry season you have to walk down the Maturaca while in the wet season it disappears under 1,000 miles of lake.

## Bard revamped

Publishers Sidgwick & Jackson, who have already brought you the cartoon versions of *Macbeth*, *Othello* and *King Lear*, bring you to September the most popular of all Shakespeare's comedies, *Twelfth Night*. Illustrated by John Howard, *Twelfth Night* has it all: Viola in black leather and with a David Bowie haircut, Olivia as a vamp, Toby Belch with the *Spitting Image*, and Duke Orsino as an oily aesthete. The props include motorbikes



Olivia and Orsino and limousines; there are jazz sessions. There is also a glossary "so that none of the wit, ribaldry or innuendo is missed". Of course, as the publishers urgently point out: "Twelfth Night is set for GCE O and A levels."

● You have got to admire the nerve of freight boss turned cinema manager Peter Walker, who packs audiences into the Camden Parkway in north London despite the doubts about its future expressed by its owners. Rank. During the run of *A Passage to India* he persuaded his friend, Eric the newspaperman from across the road, to blacken up, don a turban and welcome the audience from the stage in pigskin English. "A few extreme lefties said the coloureds wouldn't like it", admits Walker. "But the Asians roared their heads off."

## Spit and Polish

Last week, I announced the existence of a deliberately faked entry to Martin Seymour-Smith's magisterial *Guide to Modern World Literature*, and promised to reveal all after a decent interval. So, before you spit with impatience, here it is: The entry concerns the mysterious Herma Newicks (1901-77) the "always supposedly Polish philosopher and novelist" who was "in close touch with Heidegger from 1923" and wrote, at the age of 15, the pre-Adams masterpiece *Herma Gives Me New Ties and Ticks and Tick-Tocks and Socks on the Footgaw Haller*. For the benefit of the less culturally attuned, Seymour Smith glosses her understandings as "the art of biblical texts". How come everyone missed it? Well, it did appear on page 1006.

## WILD THINGS at Glyndebourne

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سپتاتر ۱۹۸۵



## THE ARTS

## Small town reunion

Jimmy Dean  
Tricycle

There exists a type of American novel which is unashamedly designed to be taught rather than enjoyed. *Come Back to the 5 and Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean*, transferring from the Bolton Octagon, seems to represent the stage version of this genre.

Ed Graczyk's play concerns the underlying illusions of a small-town James Dean fan club, convening on the twentieth anniversary of their idol's death, and the long-term delusion of the club's founder, Mona, that her son Jimmy was murdered by the star. Twenty years ago (the present is 1975) the then teenage Mona secured work as an extra on *Giant*, filmed down the road in Marfa, Texas.

Her friends have known all along that her child is in fact the son of a sexually ambivalent local youth called Joe, who left town after suffering forcible sodomy on top of a tombstone. Now Joe returns for the reunion in the guise of "Joanne", a surgical transsexual in a yellow Porsche - the colour and make of car in which Dean died soon after *Giant* finished shooting. The never-seen Jimmy ends by stealing the car and driving away to freedom from his oppressive mother.

Zealous students could, and perhaps already do, scrawl rants about the biblical subject: Joseph and the Immaculate Conception; the God of the Old Testament adumbrated in a thunderstorm which passes overhead without benefit of rain. There are also predictable essays to be written about the corroding effect of feminism and idolatry, and about the device of switching between 1975 and 1955 in mid-scene, with two extra actors playing young Joe and young Mona.

In this stage production by John Adams the star is Barbara Barnes as the gushy young Mona, with Mary Cornford coming a close second as the sassy former high school heart-breaker debilitated by mastectomy. But there is far too much plot and not half enough drama.

Martin Cropper

The Enemies Within  
Young Vic

One enemy is Mrs Thatcher, of course, that goes without saying, another is the media, right-wing tendencies to a man, particularly in television where a picture of a policeman nursing a bruised chin is always preferred to pictures of innocent miners bleeding from broken skulls. But principal enemy is the Police Force. Thus most of them, foul-mouthed all of them, brutes who like nothing better than to rummage through mining villages dragging harmless pickets off to vans and boasting of their high wages.

One does not expect a disinterested view of the miners' strike from a theatre company based in Doncaster performing a play (scripted by Ron Rose) that is almost entirely assembled from the recollections of strikers and their wives. One expects passion, bitterness and anger, and there is this in plenty. There is also good humour in the "Smiling through the Blitz" spirit and there are far too many scenes involving golden-hearted Yorkshire folk who only want to tend their house-plants and polish their shoes but are flung into black maras by thugs in blue.

Worse than all this are the political speeches. Hitler corrupted the German language and a similar legacy seems to be one of the wretched consequences of the strike. "Violence" and "murder" now mean quite different things on opposite sides of the picket lines. It is a moving experience to watch Barbara Pearson as Mrs Womersley tell, with long pauses, of her boy's death while grubbing for coal waste. And profoundly depressing to see the scene end with a blanket denunciation of everyone on the other side.

Where the material allows it, the scenes are inventively directed by the Young Vic's director, David Thacker. With the minimum of props and a very occasional sound effect, the skilful company take us from social club to picket line and from police charge to prison cell, presenting the wide range of personal account as if it were all equally reliable. For this reason, posterity will find even the weasel speeches have their interest as pointers to the times.

Jeremy Kingston

Theatre  
Burnt offerings after the Bomb

Edward Bond's trilogy of War Plays is set in the aftermath of a nuclear holocaust. Martin Cropper saw the devastation

The War Plays  
The Pit, Barbican

A notice outside the auditorium warns that this production makes use of firearms. A fairer admonition would be that it makes use of words: thousands upon thousands of them, stumbling one after the other over the course of nearly six hours of intermittently relieved tedium.

Edward Bond has discovered that war is a bad thing - specifically, nuclear war is a Damoclean threat, the horrors of its actual occurrence, its appalling aftermath. Mr Bond's script reminds us in inertly didactic, and frequently sanctimonious, tones, that the Bomb is liable to leave its victims' skins hanging off in strips or their bodies mollen amid the rubble. *Backer*.

This Armageddon-porn is used as a kind of fancy dress to trick out the artfully-linked stories of his trilogy. The first, *Red, Black and Ignorant*, has Ian McDiarmid as a nonchalant citizen of the future who was born at the instant the Bomb dropped; charred from head to foot like an overdone hamburger, he introduces "scenes from the life I did not live".

An official "Buyer" offers him and his wife 20 years' subsistence in exchange for their infant son. We next see the grown young man (Gary Oldman) declining to assist a woman trapped under a collapsed wall, on the grounds that she was in competition for the same factory job as himself. We learn that exploitation truly begins with "the makers of bricks, the builders of walls", that "it isn't easy to be just in an unjust world".

Later the son returns in uniform to sing a dire Sex Pistols pastiche called "Army Song" and to carry out his mission of killing a civilian in his own street. Unable to bring himself to kill an old party in the corner house, he shoots his father instead.

The Tia Can People presents an arid grey wasteland, 17 years after the dropping of a neutron bomb. A small group of



Maggie Steed as the wandering Mother

survivors has inherited the earth in the form of warehouses stacked with canned food.

Ian McDiarmid, now pink-faced and speaking in accents reminiscent of Ivor Cutler, emerges from the wilderness to join them, but joy turns to despair when first one, then another of the group collapses and dies. Suspected of carrying a deadly disease, Mr McDiarmid is killed with a home-made spear.

The third and longest play, *Great Peace*, reprises the author's twin obsessions with soldiers and babies; this time the military dictatorship has

ordered each of its agents to kill a citizen under the age of five.

"It's in the computer" explains Gary Oldman, eyeing up his tiny sibling and the coeval offspring of a neighbour. Once again, he balks at the last moment and hands back the neighbour's child, only to return home and smother his mother's baby.

Wandering in the wilderness with a bundle of rags with which she communes in baby-talk, the mother (Maggie Steed) falls in with a squad of soldiers, tattered and burnt by a cataclysmic explosion, and later with a community of good guys who

invite her home for a cosy candlelit dinner. She remains obdurate, however, and we last see her agonizing in the wilderness with a young man whom she takes to be her son.

Nick Hamm is notably successful in directing the group scenes of soldierly banter, but even he can make little of the gruelling monologues with their ineffably dull stabs at dramatic poetry. Christopher Tucker's make-up is excellently inventive, while the costumes (supervised by Emma Ryott) are often masterfully surreal. Maggie Steed deserves a medal, and so too does the audience.

## Dance

## Pleasant performance in pink and blue

Half the House  
Covent Garden

There is nothing very much wrong with Jennifer Jackson's ballet *Half the House*, premiered by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden last night. On the other hand, there is nothing very much right with it, either. It is a nondescript piece which, less than a couple of hours after seeing it, is already fading fast from my memory; insofar as it ever printed anything there to the first place.

The music is by Bartók, his Divertimento for strings written in 1939, a pleasant enough work. Jackson is good at choosing suitable music for ballets. And the movements she puts to it never clash with the score, but neither do they seem really to have grown out of it.

She uses three principals: Bryony Brind (with a very

pretty new hair style), Ashley Page and Mark Silver. They have the middle movement, *molto adagio*, to themselves, with solos for both the men introducing one or two showy steps rather cleverly understated, and a good deal of being lifted about for Brind.

During the fast movements, these three are set against the background of three or six couples. Since these are divided into a pink group and a blue group, and since the programme contains some pious verses translated from the work of C. P. Cavafy, these also provide the ballet's title - I assume that some kind of theme is intended, but what that might be never became apparent.

It was quite a surprise to see Page picked out in the final grouping as the central character, until then it had seemed more likely that one of the others might eventually emerge

as a focus. Also surprising was William Henderson's scenery, which went from a dappled pink nowhere, through a scene with cut-out silhouettes, to a brightly-coloured structure that might have been a rejected design for a pavilion at the Festival of Britain. Ella Huhne's mannered costumes stuck to this last style.

Sensibly, this minor novelty was buttressed by a couple of fine favourites. Wayne Eagling seemed to be having an old night in *La Bayadère*, hardly getting off the ground in his solos. However, Ashton's *Bird-Of-Paradise* glowed brighter on the stage it was made for than it did in the Big Top a couple of weeks back. Anthony Twiner conducted the Glazunov score for this, and Barry Wordsworth the other two works: sound, workmanlike accounts all round.

John Percival

## Concert

BBCSO/Pritchard  
Albert Hall/Radio 3

If you have never heard Charles Ives's Fourth Symphony, I urge you most strongly to try it. It really is the most perfect work for the Proms; audacious in scale, and with probably hundreds of thundering good tunes taken from a wide range of American sources and (here is the catch for the faint hearted) superimposed one on another with utter abandon.

As you may imagine, the symphony makes a lot of noise, but it does more besides. Ives begins by posing the questions of what? and why?, unanswered questions that eternally haunt the human race. He then boldly offers us three answers. First there is that stupendously noisy Scherzo, which he himself called a comedy. Here is, literally, everything: martial pomp, coarse razzmatazz,

homey nostalgia, all things American and all piled together. The musical design is like a seething volcano, bubbling with pregnant activity and occasionally erupting. Emotionally, it is as though all the world, let alone America, had suddenly lost its inhibitions and was shouting all at once.

And then, having flouted convention so comprehensively, Ives embraces it once more with a slow, noble fugue. After all the foregoing chaos, here he says simply that there is a strangely immutable order to things too. Finally, he combines his two answers to make the third, which against a backdrop of complex rhythms and subtly pervasive orchestration speaks the message of the mystic who has learnt not to know.

It is, of course, quite impossible to say whether the performance by the BBC Symphony Orchestra and Chorus and the BBC Singers, guided by the

requisite triumvirate of conductors, Sir John Pritchard, Simon Joly and Raymond Holden, was accurate. Neither would it matter much if, within reason, it were not, for this more than any other work is about atmosphere, which the reading had in plenty, as was proved by the ready and warm smile that crept over many a face in the Scherzo.

Holst's *The Planets* is still as much a Proms favourite as the Ives work, its exact contemporary, ought to be, but how earthbound was its message in comparison, for all the enthusiasm of the players as they relished its familiar tunes and its skilful touches of orchestration. True, the distant female chorus sent a shiver down the spine in "Neptune", but the sound of the elements rumbling over our heads had a far more profound effect.

Stephen Pettitt

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## Radio

Was it the beneficial workings of chance or a nifty piece of planning that placed *Setting Sail* (Radio 4, Sunday, 11.00) in the same evening as one of the current and quite outstanding series of *In the Psychiatrist's Chair?* Dr Clare's interviews have been circling around the subject of death and last Sunday's moved in very close. The interviewee was a young woman, Vicky Clement-Jones, a first-class medical researcher who in the prime of her career and her marriage found herself struck down with advanced ovarian cancer. Here was one of us who has looked death in the eye and pretty squarely too.

*Setting Sail*, which followed this 25 minutes later, was a half-hour feature more concerned, at least in its beginning, with the trappings of death. Francis Watson was to be heard, apparently, shepherding a guided tour of Highgate Cemetery and regaling us with a tale, amongst others, of Elizabeth Siddal, a famous Pre-Raphaelite model, whose coffin when opened was reported to be full of that amazing tropical red hair which had been growing steadily since her death.

There were also undertakers and grave-diggers detailing the quiet macabre events that are part of their trade. The material was generally matter-of-fact and, as can happen to the matter-of-fact when well chosen and imaginatively put together, it became luminous. So it was entirely in keeping when the slow rhythmic crunch of the grave-digger's spade melted imperceptibly into the sound of cars moving in roundabouts and on a boat sliding through water. Strange, mournful voices floated up and surely the boatman was Chiron, the water the Styx. Then we heard Alison Waley describing the death of her husband, Arthur. "Why should I not be happy?" he asked her. "I have never been so comfortable."

This comfortable programme overshadowed all else to the week including the nineteenth birthday of Robert Graves, which Radios 3 and 4 have been marking. Unfortunately I missed *The Face in the Mirror* (Radio 4, Wednesday). Sue Limb's

"self-portrait" of the man, tucked away as it was in *Radio Times* and ignored by the BBC's Press Information, for this may well have been the best of the occasion. However there were two engaging vignettes by Graves himself on Radio 3. *Life of the Poet Gnaeus Robertus Gravae* and *They Say...* They Say (July 24: producer Penny Leicester). The first was a third-person autobiography of 15 minutes' length done as a parody of the Roman historical-biographical style, a mixture of fact, gossip and dubious assertion delivered with delicious solemnity by Robert Eddison. The second was a spoof on that figure of the medium and the times, the radio reporter, holding out the promise of solid information and delivering only wild speculation, here on the subject of a bizarre Costa Brava murder.

Mild fun these, but certainly a great deal better than what Radio 4 gave us as a version of *1. Claudius* (Monday; director Glyn Dearman). This was billed as a "radio version by Eric Ewens, adapted by Glyn Dearman", a combination suggesting a certain amount of work with the meat-axe. And indeed there must have been to reduce this large, robust, densely-woven novel to a three-hour hour and a half. Truly the effect was pitiful - all the characters pared down to bit parts with the exception of Livia (Mary Morris) and Claudius himself (Timothy West). But so truncated was the latter's narrative that it had seriously impaired the inquisitive, shrewd, prolix and absolutely essential character of the teller. I am sorry to see that *Claudius, the God* follows next Monday, also at 90 minutes. So it seems likely to repeat the offence unless the emperor in his divine immortality can intervene.

By way of compensation, what radio can do with a novel is demonstrated on Sunday evenings and Friday afternoons when R. L. Stevenson's *Kidnapped* and *Catriona* goes out and is repeated on Radio 4. Catherine Lucy Czerkawska's 10-part adaptation is most successful - swift, clear, evocative - and the acting and the direction by Marilyn Imrie excellent. David Wade

## Television

Wally Fawkes, widely known as the cartoonist Trog, cross-hatched the bags under Michael Heseltine's eyes and observed "it's a fiercely weak face"; a similar observation could have been made about the *Omnibus* documentary in which he appeared, *Lock and Flaw's Illustrated Guide to Caricature* (BBC 1), in which Peter Fluck and Roger Law, the creators of the widely discussed *Spiriting* series, briefly explored the history and technique of their craft.

Perhaps the sease of frustration which the programme induced was partly due to the fact that cartoons are a branch of the visual arts which is often appreciated but seldom discussed. It seemed as if three or four intriguing arts documentaries were trying to cram themselves into the meagre hour allowed to *Omnibus*.

Thus we saw old film of Sir David Low at work, but almost nothing of the TUC carthorse and most of his other memorable creations; Vicky and Supremac were also conspicuous by their absence, as was Partridge.

An enticing avenue of investigation opened up with the information that the 18th-century caricaturist James Gillray displayed his works in a shop window as an ever-changing public exhibition. Most passers-by never saw the politicians themselves, or any other pictures of them.

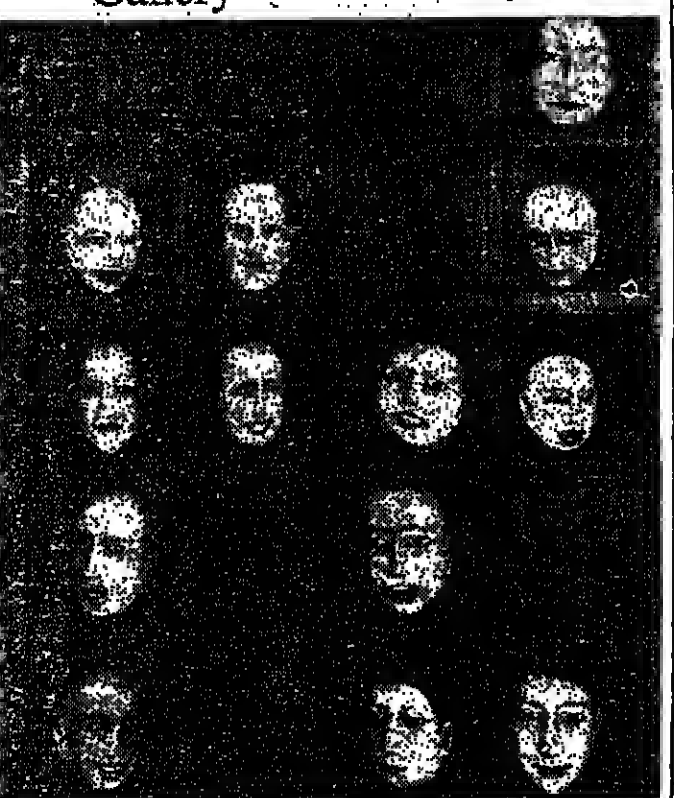
Later, Gerald Scarf described the caricaturist as being a kind of licensed fool, permitted to outrage within bounds. Perhaps the most fascinating aspect of all was the picture of Luck and Flaw's cartoon sweatshop at work, ceaselessly sculpting, casting, moulding, foaming, painting, wiggling and storing away the gargoyles who are animated for each episode of Sunday night satire. The sight of the features of the Prime Minister, cruelly exaggerated, devoid of paint and hair and crushed between huge wooden rollers, looked like an Opposition leader's dream come true. Celia Brayfield

## Ambiguous and intense

Ana Maria Pacheco  
Ashley Gallery, Epsom

It is always encouraging to welcome a new gallery on the scene - and especially when it is as elegant and well-thought-out as Epsom's Ashley Gallery, supported by South East Arts and nestled on the first level of the large new Ashley Centre complex, opened by the Queen last year. It started, apparently, with a craft show by graduates from Epsom School of Art and Design, but it has really bit the jackpot with its second show (until August 3), which consists of sculpture, paintings and drawings, and constitutes the first solo show by Ana Maria Pacheco since she scored the triumph of this year's London Contemporary Art Fair.

Pacheco came to Britain from Brazil 11 years ago, and regards herself primarily as a sculptor. The centrepiece of this show is a large sculpture, *Acrobats*, which shows two carved and painted wooden figures, over life-size, hanging by their ankles from a sort of trestle construction. The Ashley Gallery has the height and the lighting resources to show it as dramatically as its requirements, bringing out the close kinship of Pacheco's work with certain kinds of performance art. There are also some smaller sculptures, such as the *Box of Heads* (which is literally that), and two quite strange and haunting *Studies of Heads* in polychromed wood. The large drawings are apparently mostly



Box of Heads: polychromed wood sculpture

studies for sculpture, and inhabit the same world as the recent paintings and graphic series such as *The Three Graces* (of which there are 10).

All her people are grotesque and slightly sinister, curiously hunched as though necks are unknown in their universe. In many instances they seem to be involved in mysterious rituals. What, for instance, are the ladies in high boots, elbow-length gloves and little else doing weighing an anteater-like creature, or cheerfully sticking

their heads through a board reminiscent of a coconut shy? Are the Acrobats actually performing, or are they tied there against their will, about to be sacrificed? Or are they, for that matter, conspiring in their own possibly ugly fate?

There is a rich ambiguity about these glimpses into a highly personal, immediately recognizable world. There is also an intensity which forbids us to take any easy way out. One cannot help feeling that, in her new appointment as head of fine art at Norwich School of Art, Ana Maria Pacheco will exercise a thoroughly unsettling and wholly salutary influence.

John Russell Taylor

Meadow of Proverbs  
Metamorphosis: Flowers of the Forest  
first London performance  
24.25 Sept

Giselle  
27.30 Sept

Median/New Dean Ballet -  
World Premiere  
The Lady and the Fool  
28.30 Sept

Les Sylphides  
Wand of Youth World Premiere  
Card Game  
1.30 Oct

Les Sylphides  
28.30 Sept

See also...  
Carnegie available  
Box Office 01-278 8915 (5 lines)

Sadler's Wells  
Royal Ballet  
24.25 Sept

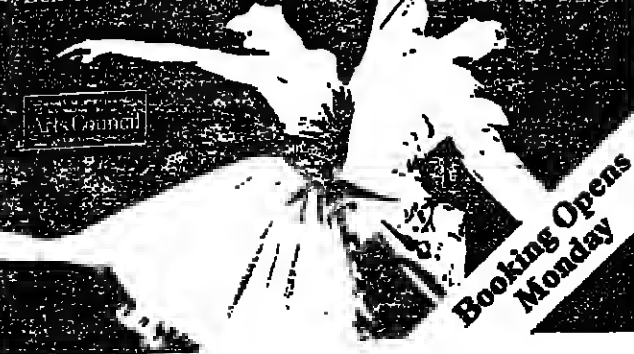
SADLER'S WELLS  
THEATRE  
24 SEPT  
5 OCT  
1985

The Royal Ballet  
TODAY 2.30 & 7.30

Frankenstein,  
the Modern Prometheus  
Choreography: Wayne Eagling  
Music: Tchaikovsky  
Design: Edward Burtynsky  
Sensory: Annabel Dunn  
Lighting: John A. Reed

with  
Birthday Offering &  
Razmatazz Variations  
01-240 1066/  
1911  
Access/Venue  
Cafe

Royal Opera House  
24.25 Sept



Booking Opens  
Monday



# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won a prize or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
	<b>ELECTRICALS</b>		
1	Br Telecom 50p P	100	95
2	Crystallite	100	95
3	Concomp	100	95
4	Electrocomponents	100	95
5	GBC	100	95
6	BSR	100	95
7	Dubilier	100	95
8	Oxford Instruments	100	95
9	Plessey	100	95
10	Racal Elect	100	95
	<b>BUILDING AND ROADS</b>		
11	Rugby Cement	100	95
12	Ward	100	95
13	Watts Blain	100	95
14	McAlpine (affid)	100	95
15	Wiggins	100	95
16	Phoenix Timber	100	95
17	Sharpe & Fisher	100	95
18	Wimpey (George)	100	95
19	Rustock Johnson	100	95
20	Manders	100	95
	<b>INDUSTRIALS A-D</b>		
21	Bellough	100	95
22	Bentox	100	95
23	Bernford (SW)	100	95
24	Aves Rubber	100	95
25	Amco Heat	100	95
26	BET DBI	100	95
27	Boots	100	95
28	Bulgrave	100	95
29	Br Vira	100	95
30	Buhcock	100	95
	<b>INDUSTRIALS L-R</b>		
31	Robinson (Thomson)	100	95
32	Loagson Ind	100	95
33	MS Int	100	95
34	Low & Bonar	100	95
35	Rank Org	100	95
36	Ranold	100	95
37	Maripolar	100	95
38	Morgan Crucible	100	95
39	Pilkington	100	95
40	RHP	100	95

© Times Newspapers Limited Your Daily Total

Weekly Dividend						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total
100	100	100	100	100	100	600

1985 High Low Stock Price Change % P/E

## BRITISH FUNDS

### SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### UNDATED

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### INDEX-LINKED

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

# STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Firm end to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, Aug 9. Contango Day, Aug 12. Settlement Day, Aug 19. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### BUILDING AND ROADS

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### FINANCE AND LAND

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### FOODS

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### CINEMAS AND TV

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### DRAPERY AND STORES

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### ELECTRICALS

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### INDUSTRIALS A-D

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### INDUSTRIALS E-K

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### INDUSTRIALS L-R

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### INDUSTRIALS A-D

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### INDUSTRIALS E-K

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
100	95	BT Telecom	100	95	BT Telecom	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95
100	95	Crystalline	100	95	Crystalline	100	95

### INDUSTRIALS L-R

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	198
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## Credit card covers £1m illness

American Express cardholders who travel abroad frequently can now obtain year-round medical insurance covering them for up to £1 million, for as many trips as they wish.

For £45 a year charged to the card, members and all of their immediate family travelling with them will be covered for medical costs of up to £1 million, and unlimited cost of emergency repatriation by air.

The cover includes the cost of doctors, nurses, dentists, interpreters, family visits or repatriation during any journey of up to three months' duration.

## Child benefit protests mount

A campaign is underway to save child benefit, bringing together pressure groups both national and local. They fear that the 5 per cent cut, discussed in the House of Commons this week, is the thin end of the abolition wedge.

A study by the Institute of Fiscal Studies for the Child Poverty Action Group suggested that the Green Paper proposals will leave 28 per cent of one working parent families worse off. Thirty-four per cent of couples with four or more children where only one works will also be worse off - if all the changes go through.

Members of the pressure group include Gingerbread, One Parent Families, the National Children's Bureau, Save the Children Fund, Salvation Army and Women's Aid Federation.

## Consumers' plight

Disappointment with the way the Inflation Bill is progressing is voiced by Michael Montague, Chairman of the National Consumer Council. He is unhappy that the Bill "failed to gain sympathy for the plight of consumers

who make prepayments and lose out in other ways when companies collapse.

In the debates in the House of Lords there seemed to me to be a degree of unreality about all the concern for the consequences to company directors and for too little for consumers who pay deposits, often for home improvements, to companies which collapse financially before the double-glazing, fitted kitchen, or central heating is installed, with a total loss of the consumer's deposit.

Q The National Consumer Council annual report and accounts, 1984/5 available from NCC, 18 Queen Anna's Gate, London SW1H 9AA (A5 envelope with 31p stamp).

## North prices cheap

Homeowners in London are doing better than their counterparts elsewhere. According to the Leeds Permanent Building Society, house prices in the GLC area increased by 14 per cent over the past year compared with a national average of 7.7 per cent.

The average London house now costs £49,025, making it 98 per cent more expensive than the northern region - 4.5 per cent only, bringing the average price in this area up to £23,542. Leeds is predicting 8-10 per cent national average increase for the whole of 1985.

## Store package

A complete house purchase and selling service is now available at Debenhams' Bristol store. The Home Centre offers a full mortgage service, legal and conveyancing advice, insurance, packing and removals, and there is a 5 per cent home furnishing discount for users of the service.

Instead of charging a percentage commission for selling your house, the Home Centre charges a flat fee of £95 plus VAT. Compared with the usual 2 to 3 per cent charged by most estate agents, this is a cheap service. On the conveyancing front the Home Centre recommends solicitors who will provide a sale conveyance for £95 plus VAT with another £95 payable on completion.

This does not sound so attractive, because you could probably get a straightforward sale conveyance done for less than £190 if you shop around local solicitors. The Bristol Home Centre is the eighth.

## Investment guide

If you find investment trusts a mystery, *How to Make It*, the 1985/86 guide to investment trusts, could be your answer. Published this week under the auspices of the Association of Investment Trust Companies, it details how investment trusts work, and how they fit in to the jigsaw of other investment opportunities.

This edition features a comprehensive guide to help investors choose which trusts suit their requirements.

Available through leading booksellers or from Woodhead-Paulk Ltd, Fitzwilliam House, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge, CB2 1QY, price £3.50 (paperback).

## Housing snip

Some of the more unusual leaders in the home loan market are the foreign banks, and there is a particularly attractive deal on offer from United Bank of Kuwait. Home loans of up to 80 per cent of the property's valuation are available at only 13.5 per cent. Minimum loan is £30,000 and there is effectively no maximum.

Details from the United Bank of Kuwait, 3 Lombard Street, EC3V 9DT, Tel: (01) 626 3422.

## Dull outlook

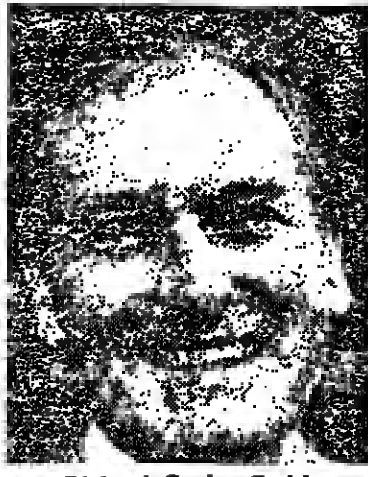
A quite future for gold is predicted by Keith Shaw, of the stockbroker Laing & Cruickshank. He says: "We are not looking for any major move downwards below \$300 an ounce, but we do see some upside towards \$350 when the US economy falters, or is thought to be faltering, or when the US dollar weakens or US interest rates are cut more substantially. It does not appear that any of these will happen before September, if then."

## Free advice

Everything you've always wanted to know about money but were too afraid to ask will be on offer at the Money '85 Exhibition, at Olympia from October 3-6.

Exhibitors will include stockbrokers, building societies, merchant banks and friendly societies. Visitors will be free to wander round and ask for advice with no obligation to buy anything, or invest.

"Money '85 presents opportunity for



Richard Copley Smith

savers, investors, small businessmen and financial intermediaries to meet stockbrokers, merchant bankers and other investment specialists in an informal atmosphere", commented Richard Copley Smith, who is organizing the fair.

Details from Money '85, London House, 243-253 Lower Mortlake Road, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 2LL (Tel 01-948 5186).

## Loans questioned

Although new and old-fashioned home loans are not a good deal for

anybody now that tax relief on the life assurance premium has been abolished, the insurers continue to pump out new policies. Latest to launch a "low cost homebuyers' plan" is Equity and Law.

The company blithely states that "projections are based on the assumption that reversionary bonuses are allocated at the full current rate during the term of the plan". This is in spite of many eminent figures in the insurance industry questioning whether this is a reasonable assumption to make, as bonuses are at an historic high.

## Painful relief

High mortgage rates may be a pain in your pocket, but collectively they cost us all a packet. John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury revealed, in answer to a Parliamentary question, that for every 1 per cent increase in home loan rates, the direct revenue cost of mortgage interest relief is £350 million in a full year.

## Minimum lowered

Leicester Building Society is reducing the minimum investment into its top-paying Leicester Investment Bond from £10,000 to £5,000 from Monday. The bond pays a guaranteed 2.5 per cent, net basic rate tax, over the ordinary share rate which currently works out at 10.75 per cent - 10.04 per cent if the half-yearly interest is reinvested. Details from Leicester branches.

## Children's scheme

Frome Salwood Building Society has launched a children's account offering 10.5 per cent net of basic rate tax on a maximum investment of £15,000. The Gold Minors Account, is limited to under 18-year-olds, and includes a money box, stickers and birthday cards.

Accounts opened for children under one year old will be credited with an extra £5, and the launch is accompanied by a colouring competition with a top prize of £50.

Details from Frome Salwood Building Society, 3 Market Place, Frome, Somerset, Tel. (0373) 64367.

## Help with CTT

Capital transfer tax, like giving up smoking, is one of those things you can always go on to do tomorrow. But it won't go away, and if you need some constructive, free advice, get the free book on the subject from the chartered accountants Pannell Kerr Foster.

Set out in question and answer format, it explains CTT simply, with examples of just how much the taxman will take if you don't plan ahead.

Capital Transfer Tax - Some Constructive Suggestions, to Jonathan Hills, Pannell Kerr Foster, New Garden House, 78 Hatton Garden, London, EC1N 8JA. Tel: 01-831 7393.

## Automated tickets

More ticket dispensing machines for use by Barclaycard customers are to be installed at main line British Rail stations following the successful experiment at Euston. Rail travellers will be able to go to the Pinpoint machines, insert their Barclaycard and obtain a ticket, with the cost debited to their Barclaycard account.

The Pinpoint service at Euston was launched in May 1984, and is the first in which credit cards can be used for the automated purchase of rail tickets. Ten more machines are to be installed at other main line stations this year and early 1986.

## Tax concessions

Employees in Scotland who are liable to pay tax on the value of accommodation provided by employers are to have special concessions. Normally, the employee is deemed to have received as income a sum equal to rent paid by the employer. If rent is not paid, the figure used is the gross rateable value.

But because Scotland has had a rating revaluation, and England and Wales have not, the figure to be used in Scotland is the old 1978 rateable value, not the new higher one.

## The fine art of investing risk capital

The latest Business Expansion Scheme company on offer is Fine Art Petworth which will specialise in the sale and restoration of paintings and other works of art.

The company, which has been trading since December 1982 and has had a gallery in Farnham, Surrey, is also going to market painting and works of art through a tie up with "Goldsmiths" which operates more than 90 jewellery shops.

The art market is volatile and painters can move in and out of fashion so this is not an investment for widows and orphans.

Minimum investment is £750 and the usual BES tax relief applies. Sponsors are Dunkley Marshall, 4 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5NX, from whom copies of the prospectus are available.

But if you prefer to spread your risk across a number of BES companies, the latest edition of the Outline Guide to Business Expansion Funds, out this week, lists those BES funds which are still open for subscription. The guide details five approved funds, including the new Abbey Fund, and seven non-approved schemes, including two new ones.

The Outline Guide to Business Expansion Funds is available, price £6 for one issue, or £25 for the annual service, from Investment and Tax Planning Services, 7 Regal Lane, London NW1.

## Sweet charity

### UNIT TRUSTS

A scheme that allows you to have your unit trust cake and give it away to charity has been launched by unit trust managers, Fidelity, in conjunction with the Charities Aid Foundation. The idea is that you either covenant the income from your unit trust holding to charity while keeping the capital sum; or you donate the capital sum while receiving the income during your lifetime.

This plan was first devised 18 months ago by Fidelity, who put it into action for the Cancer Research campaign. In spite of disappointing results - CAIF thought other charities might benefit from having a similar plan to put to their supporters.

Thirteen charities including the National Autistic Society, the National Society for Non-Smokers, the Royal Society for Nature Conservation and Handel's favourite, the Thomas Coram Foundation for Children, are taking part initially. The minimum investment is £500 in any one unit trust and there are five to choose from. Fidelity has cut the initial

charge from 5 per cent (on most trusts) to 2.5 per cent, but the annual management charges of 0.75 to 5 per cent remain. "We will be happy to break even on this," said a Fidelity spokesman.

Plan A, where the charity receives all the income from the investment, is expected to appeal to higher rate taxpayers who can offset up to £10,000 against higher rates of tax when it is donated to charity. Plan B, where the charity gets the capital and the donor keeps the income during his lifetime is appropriate for the elderly considering charitable bequests.

A simple trust is set up to hold the donation and pay the income to the donor. The original sum is taken out of the donor's estate for capital transfer tax purposes, but if he changes his mind and wants the capital back, there would be a capital gains tax liability on the increase in value while the donation was in the hands of the charity.

C. A. F., 48, Pembury Road, Tonbridge, Kent TN9 2JD (0732 356523) or (011) 430 1798. Vivien Goldsmith

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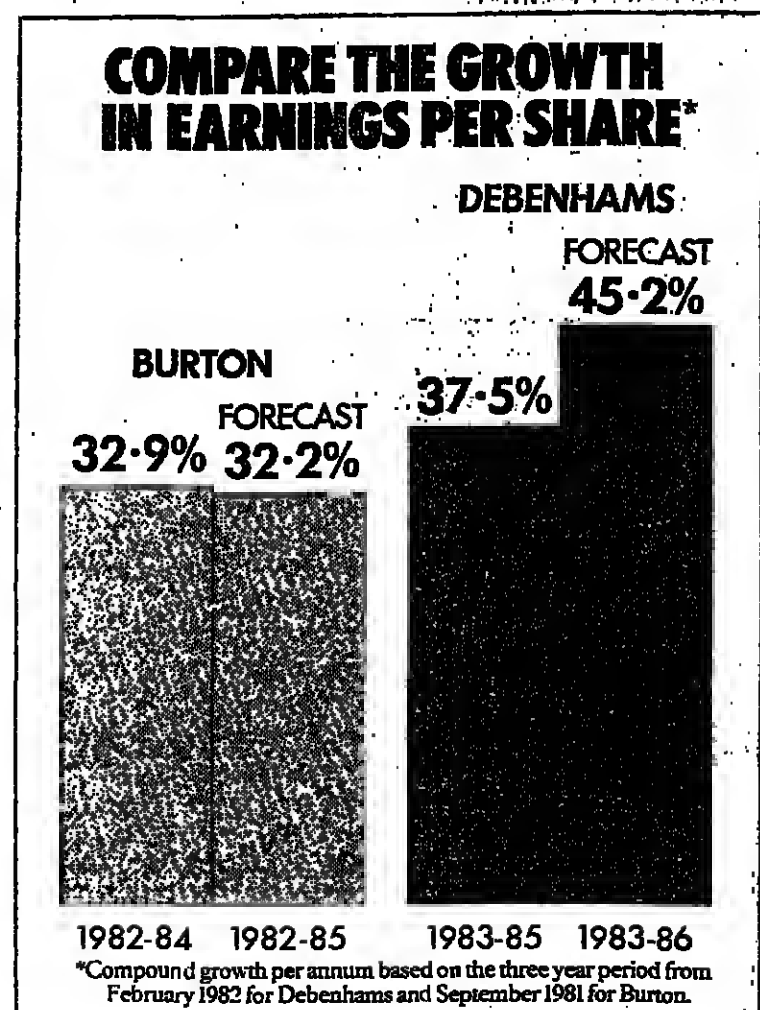
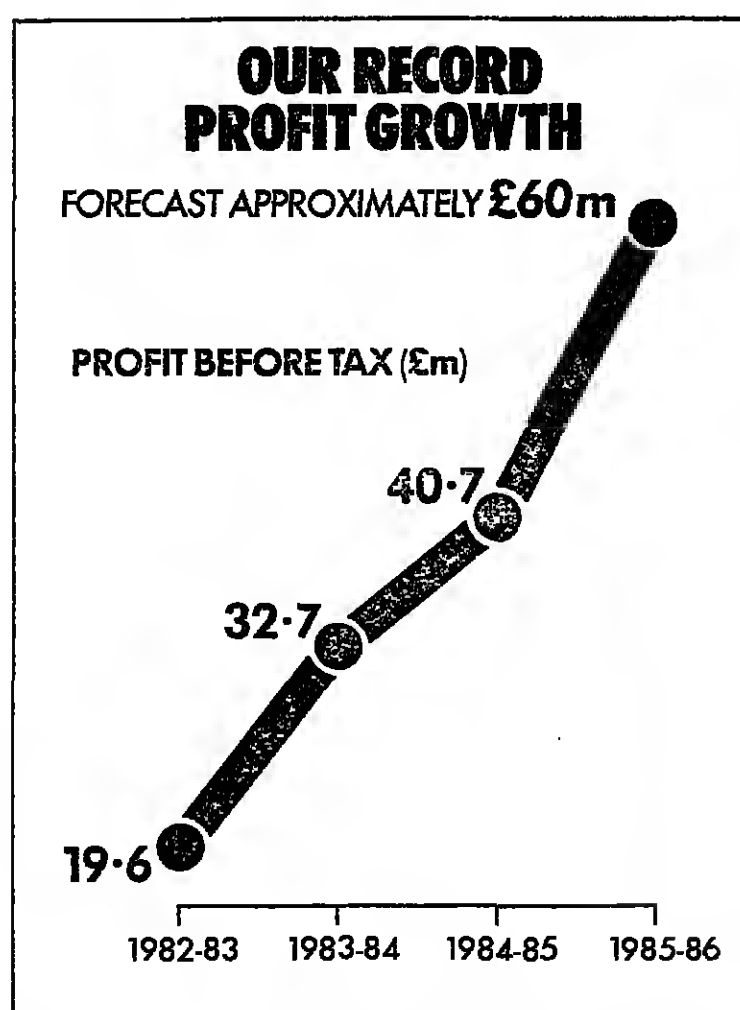
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Debenhams' growth in earnings per share has beaten Burton's hands down over the past 3 years. On the basis of Burton's own profit forecast, Debenhams looks even better. In fact, some 40% better over the 4 year period.

Mr. Halpern and Sir Terence speak for themselves.

The facts speak for...

The New

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## Only a mite for some widows

### PENSIONS

There was bad news for the growing army of second wives this week when the Lord Chancellor's Department published a document entitled *Occupational Pension Rights on Divorce*.

The proposals contained in the document, if they become law, will mean that a second wife whose husband dies risks losing part, or even all, of her entitlement to his pension. Instead the pension might go to the divorced first wife.

The proposals, which were first promised three years ago, are intended to solve the pension problems of divorced women who currently lose all claim to their ex-husbands' occupational pension.

This may not be much of a drawback to women who divorce at a fairly early age - most of those who divorce are under 35 - and have time to get a job and build up a pension of their own. It also does not affect those who remarry.

However, those who divorce later in life with less chance of remarriage or a new job, particularly if they have given up a career to raise a family, are particularly vulnerable. The situation as it now stands leaves them dependent on discretionary payments by the trustees of the ex-husband's pension fund after his death.

The new proposals lay down a two-stage system for helping the divorced woman to a pension entitlement.

First, within two years of divorce she would be able to ask the court for leave to apply for pension provision from her ex-husband's pension when he dies. Second, within six months of his subsequent death she would apply to the court for a pension award which would be made taking into account "all the circumstances of the case".

However, any award made by the court would, of course, come out of the pension entitlement of the man's second wife if he had remarried. In some circumstances this could be substantial.

For example, in a case where a couple were divorced after 30 years of marriage and the husband then died within a year or two of remarrying, the first wife would almost certainly get the bulk, if not all, of the pension entitlement under the proposed rules. Second wives could find their entitlements scaled down according to the length of their marriage and the circumstances of the first wife.

The experts' reactions to these proposals have been distinctly guarded. Henry James, director general of the National Association of Pension Funds, said: "Every first wife will be advised to apply for pension entitlement on divorce. It sounds a bit callous, but all



second wives will have to be aware that the first wife has done so before taking on a man who has been married before."

David Hudson, a pension fund lawyer, thought the proposals were fair from the point of view of splitting up a couple's property more equally. "But to some extent it defeats the object of a pension scheme in that no one may end up with an adequate income," he said. "Nor is it clear what would happen to the lump sum normally paid out instead of a pension when a man dies in service."

"It will, though, mean much more work for trustees, in

working out and paying the different amounts awarded by the court to different people. And how it will fit in with the new personal portable pension schemes when they are introduced is anyone's guess."

There is general agreement, however, that the Lord Chancellor's Department has seriously underestimated the number of those affected by the proposals. The department unofficially estimates that fewer than ten people will be affected in the first year and no more than 200 or 300 thereafter.

Richard Thomson

## Change late for more cash

### CURRENCIES

With currencies bouncing around all over the place, holiday-makers have been ringing *The Times* about when to change their money. In the short term, the currency experts' view is to hang on to your sterling until the last moment, changing your holiday money just before you go.

Mr Richard Katz, of Rothschilds, says: "For about three months we have been heavily biased towards sterling and, for example, in our managed currency fund we have been holding 90 per cent sterling."

As a currency manager he has to predict the way sterling will move on the foreign exchanges. "We are taking the view that if the oil price goes down, interest rates here will not. One way or another, sterling will be supported at these sorts of levels."

"The Government is stuck on a strong currency and low inflation policy for the time being. So do not change your money until just before you go abroad." He thinks the only exception is the lira. "Italy is the only currency where I might be inclined to change my money now."

At Guinness Mahon, currency manager Howard Flight takes a similar view. "On a short term view, hang on to your pounds until the last moment", he advises. His attitude to the lira is the same as Mr Katz's.

Longer term, he believes that sterling is vulnerable. "It is vulnerable to interest rates coming down - if it isn't to oil prices. Over the past few months sterling has been the best performer because the Deutschmark has been dragged down by the lira and the EMS (European Monetary System)."

He believes that with the devaluation of the lira and the revaluation of the Deutschmark longer term the Deutschmark and the Swiss franc are the currencies to hold - particularly for investors.

He feels that lower oil prices must mean a lower pound. "I believe oil will be \$18 to \$20 a barrel within nine months, and I cannot think that the pound won't reflect this." His managed currency fund is currently holding 50 per cent Deutschmarks, 25 per cent yen and 25 per cent sterling.

However, given that you do hang on until the last moment to change your holiday money, the table shows that it will definitely pay to shop around.

On all currencies except the Swiss franc you will get a better rate of exchange (at least on Thursday of this week) from the National Westminster Bank than from Thomas Cook. In most currencies the difference is small, but in the case of peseta travellers cheques, which Thomas Cook is quoting 226 to the pound while NatWest is offering 232.5, the difference is significant. Clearly it will generally pay you to change



Worried about the best buys in Oxford Street yesterday... in currency exchange.

your holiday money at your local branch of the NatWest - but if you have any currency left when you return from holiday, change it back into sterling at Thomas Cook.

This is not true right across the board. For example, NatWest gives a better rate for buying back Italian lira than Thomas Cook, and the same applies to Portuguese escudos. Other foreign exchange services might throw up even wider discrepancies.

Generally, you will get a better rate of exchange in this country rather than abroad.

And if you accept the experts' view that in the short term the pound will remain relatively strong, you will probably do well to pay for as much as possible on your credit cards when abroad. The delay of anything up to two months in debiting your account should work in your favour on exchange rates if other currencies slide against the pound.

It is probably safest to take a belt and braces approach to changing your money, anyway. Countries like Greece, for

example, regularly have a summer bank strike (the bank clerks regard it as part of the annual wage negotiations because the banks cannot afford the huge loss of tourists business and usually close in after a week or so. And if you have only sterling travellers cheques, you will find yourself being ripped off on the exchange rate by Greek taverna owners.

Uniform Eurocheques, now issued by all the high street banks, get round this problem, since you write them in the local currency and they are, therefore, acceptable by shops, restaurants and the like. Credit card aren't much use in Greece except in places like Athens.

But if you were hoping for a rebate on your holiday because of the currency changes, you will be disappointed. "We buy our currency forward to pay for our holiday packages eight to ten weeks ahead, so we are committed on price," commented Eric Reits, managing director of Thomas Cook Holidays.

Lorna Bourke

### HOLIDAY MONEY

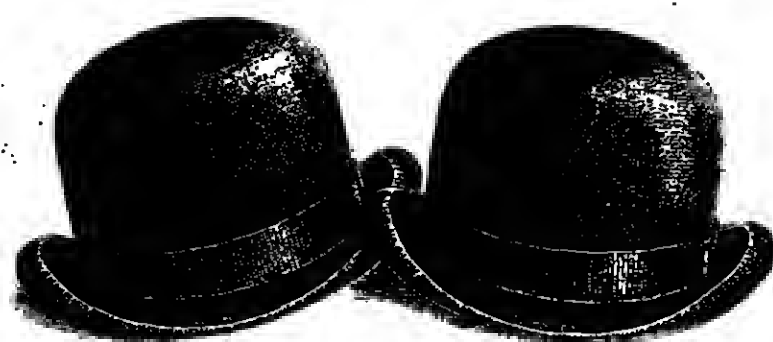
	Thomas Cook				NatWest			
	Notes		Travellers' cheques		Notes		Travellers' cheques	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
US\$	1.4495	1.3805	1.4425	1.3830	1.4625	1.4025	1.4175	1.3925
French Franc	12.63	12.10	12.58	12.02	12.65	12.10	12.30	12.20
Swiss Franc	3.42	3.25	3.39	3.23	3.43	3.23	3.32	3.28
DMark	4.16	3.95	4.15	3.96	4.17	3.97	4.045	3.985
Lira	2770	2640	2774	-	2785	2655	2720	2680
Drachma	187	175	187	-	186	177	186	182
Peseta	235	225	235	226	237	227	235.5	232.5
Escudos	238	24	241	-	236	226	240	232

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On the left Ralph Halpern.

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On the right, Sir Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat/Mothercare and arguably the most influential designer that Britain has yet produced.

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job choosing between them.

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# Flights with so few rights



Those awful delays: The scene that suddenly appears when airlines overbook

An irate *Times* reader complained recently about being unable to get on a scheduled flight to Marbella for which he had a confirmed fully paid ticket, because the airline concerned had overbooked the flight.

Along with 19 other similarly disappointed aspiring travellers he had to be re-routed, arriving at Marbella three-and-a-half hours later than the original flight.

"It wasn't so much the fact of overbooking that really annoyed me," he says. "Rather, it was the somewhat high-handed attitude the airline took, telling us that we were not entitled to compensation unless the overall delay was more than four hours."

Overbooking has become a common feature of scheduled air travel. The airlines will deliberately overbook on many routes to compensate for the likely number of "no shows" — in other words, people who have reserved flights but simply do not turn up.

So what are your rights if you are the victim of overbooking — or "bumped", as they say in the trade — on a scheduled flight?

Surprisingly, they are virtually non-existent, because the airlines, in the small print of their conditions of carriage, make it clear that they guarantee you carriage but not the time of your departure or arrival.

So even though your ticket is precise in specifying flight details, it does not represent a commitment by the airline to get you on the particular flight, only to get you where you are wanting to go — some time.

This state of affairs has provoked perennial attempts to impose at least a mandatory compensation scheme on airlines to apply in the event of overbooking.

Nothing along those lines has yet materialized, although there is a voluntary scheme applying to most British and European flights which provides for modest compensation to the overbooked victim in certain circumstances.

The scheme comes into play where passengers are denied a place on a flight for which they have a confirmed booking, because the flight has been overbooked.

In essence, they qualify for compensation if, in the case of British domestic flights, the airline cannot get them to their destination within two hours of the scheduled time of arrival of their intended flight.

In the case of all other flights the delay must be four hours before you qualify. So if the airline puts you on another flight, perhaps with another airline, or sends you on a roundabout route involving a change of aeroplane, no compensation is payable under the scheme unless you arrive four

hours later than the scheduled arrival time (not the actual arrival time) of your original flight.

Even then, compensation is limited to half of the one-way fare for your ticket — subject to a £150 maximum — plus any incidental expenses such as extra meals or accommodation caused by the delay.

If, however, the delay meant you missed an important meeting, or supporting event, or anything not quantifiable in

### Deal for passengers who can afford to wait

"expenses" terms, you would not be able to claim compensation for it.

Even the manner in which this scheme is operated comes in for criticism from the Air Transport Users' Committee, which had to fight vigorously to get the old £100 compensation increased to £150.

"Airlines should display a notice at their check-in desks which explains the scheme to passengers and should volunteer the information about the compensation available when overbooking arises," says Dennis Kane, the committee's secretary.

"In practice, many of them don't do this and it is a cause of great annoyance, inconvenience and irritation to the passengers. If the scheme was properly observed there would not be half so many complaints."

Moreover, not all airlines are members of the scheme. Turkish Airlines, for example, is not a signatory, so being bumped off one of its flights would not entitle you to compensation.

One bright spot on the horizon has been supplied by British Airways, which has introduced a pilot "volunteer" scheme at Heathrow airport modelled on the overbooking rules applicable to flights from the United States.

Under this system, as soon as it becomes evident that a flight has too many passengers and not enough seats, the airline staff seek volunteers to stand down and take alternative or later flights, offering them various forms of compensation in return.

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### MONEY FUNDS:

Fund	Net	CHAR	Telephone
Alison Hume	8.78	8.86	01 638 6070
Monthly Inc.	8.52	8.86	01 628 8050
Barclays	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
Midland High	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
charge account	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
Oppenheimer Money	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
Management	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
Account	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
over £10,000	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
S&P Gold	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
Schroder Wagon	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
over £10,000	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
Tyler & Riley	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
T & R 7 day	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
Tyndall 7 day	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
Tyndall call	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
UIT 7 day	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
Western Trust	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
1 month	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
Handerson Money	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
Market Cheque	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
Account	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
W & G Hays	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777
HFC Trust 7 day	8.52	8.86	01 588 2777

CHAR = Compounded Net Annual Rate figures are the latest available at the time of going to press.

### National Savings Bank:

Ordinary accounts — interest 6 per cent on £500 minimum on deposit for whole of 1985, otherwise 3 per cent. Investment Account — 12.75 per cent interest paid without deduction of tax, one month notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £50,000.

### National Savings Income Bond

Min. investment £2,000 — max. £50,000. Interest — 13.25 per cent variable at six weeks notice paid monthly without deduction of tax. Repayment at 3 months; notice. Penalties in first year.

### National Savings 3rd index-linked certificates

Maximum investment £5,000, excluding holdings of other issues. Return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail price index. Supplement of 2.5 per cent in the first year; 2.75 per cent in the second year; 3.25 per cent in the third year; 4 per cent in the fourth year and 5.25 per cent in the fifth year. Value of Retirement Issue Certificate purchased in June 1980, £154.89 including bonus and supplement. June RPI 376.4 (The new RPI figure is not announced until the third week of the following month).

## INTEREST

### RATES

### ROUND-UP

**National Savings Certificates**  
30th issue. Return totally free of income and capital gains tax, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of 8.85 per cent, maximum investment £5,000.

**National Savings Yearly Plan**  
A one year regular savings plan converting into four-year savings certificates. Minimum £20. Maximum £200 a month. Return over five years 9.28 per cent — tax free.

**National Savings Deposit Bond**  
Minimum investment £100 maximum £50,000. Interest 13.25 per cent variable at six weeks notice credited annually without deduction of tax. Repayment at three months notice. Half interest only paid on bonds repaid during first year.

**Local authority yearling bonds**  
12 months fixed rate investments interest 11.25 per cent basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayer), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

**Guaranteed Income Bonds**  
Return paid net of basic rate tax, higher rate taxpayers may have a further liability on maturity. 1/2/3/4 yrs, General Portfolio, 9.1 per cent, 5 yrs, Liberty Life and Credit Commerce, 9.3 per cent.

**Local authority town hall bonds**  
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayer). 1 yr Warrington, 11 per cent, minimum investment £500; 2/3 yrs Bolton, 11 per cent, minimum investment £500; 4 yrs Blackpool, 11 per cent, minimum investment £500; 5 yrs Bourne, 11 per cent, minimum investment £500; 6/7 yrs Dover, 11 per cent, minimum investment £1,000; 8/9/10 yrs Worthing, 11 per cent, minimum investment £500. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy, Loans Bureau (638 6381 between 10am and 2.30pm) see also on Prestel no 24808.

**Building societies**  
Ordinary share accounts — 8.25 per cent. Extra interest accounts usually pay 1 to 2 per cent over the ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax. Not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

# 12.5%

### A YEAR

## IMMEDIATE INCOME PAID FREE OF TAX\*

**THE FUND** — primarily invests in "exempt" British Government Securities (Gilts). These are Gilts which are not liable to any U.K. taxation.

**QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS** — paid free of any withholding taxes.

**A REAL RETURN** — inflation is only around 7%, the fund therefore provides a real return of more than 5%.

**NO FIXED TERM** — the investment can be held for as long as you wish, you can sell at any time, on any business day.

**MINIMUM INVESTMENT £1,000**  
The fund has been certified as a "Distributing Fund" under the provisions of the U.K. Finance Act 1984 in respect of its latest account period.

### ABOUT BRITANNIA GROUP

Britannia is one of the leading Investment Management Groups in the U.K., Channel Islands and U.S.A. and now manages in excess of £4,000m on behalf of 350,000 investors worldwide, including 1,000 institutional clients from its offices in London, Jersey, Denver and Boston.

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### Britannia International

Investment Management Limited

P.O. Box 271, Queensway House, Queen Street, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

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# Look what's happened at Britoil since the Government sold 51% of its shares.

In November 1982, Britoil became a publicly quoted company when the Government sold 51% of its shares to the public. Since then Britoil's achievements have been most impressive. Britoil is one of the country's leading oil and gas companies. And it's one of the world's largest companies engaged primarily in exploration and production.

Since 1981, its profits after tax have virtually doubled.

Today, Britoil has the greatest share of exploration acreage of any company on the UK Continental Shelf.

During 1984 it produced 61,000,000 barrels of oil - nearly 6,000,000 gallons a day and 69 billion cubic feet of gas.

At the end of 1984, Britoil's worldwide reserves stood at 554,000,000 barrels of oil and 916 billion cubic feet of gas.

Now the Government has decided to offer its remaining shares for sale.

And, as in the past, it intends to give private individuals, not just City institutions, a full opportunity to apply for shares.

Subject to market conditions the offer is planned for the end of this month.

There will be just seven days in which to make an application for shares before the offer closes early in August.

The Offer for Sale document and application forms will be published in many national newspapers.

They will also be available from all branches of National Westminster Bank, Barclays Bank and Bank of Scotland. But you can ensure you receive an application form and a copy of the Offer for Sale document as soon as they are available simply by filling in this coupon.

Britoil has built up a first class team of exploration, project development and field operating staff led by experienced management.



Please send me more information about Britoil and reserve my copy of the Offer For Sale document, without obligation.

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P.O. Box 5000, Bristol, BS99 1GB.

## Britoil

SOON, THE REMAINING 49% OF BRITOIIL SHARES ARE TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE.

Issued by Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited on behalf of H.M. Government.



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# Gatting's men break Northants to fly high

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

UXBRIDGE: Middlesex (23 pts) beat Northamptonshire (13 pts) by an innings and 162 runs

Middlesex moved to the top of the Britannia Assurance county championship when they beat Northamptonshire yesterday and have now taken a lead over Gloucestershire of 14 points, though Gloucestershire have a game in hand.

This was Middlesex's sixth victory of the season, five of them achieved when they had all their current England players in the side. They had to work for it in the second, much harder than had seemed likely on the first morning.

Yesterday, after reducing Northamptonshire from 30 to 53 for 1 to 69 by bad

well, had taken the wickets of Middlesex's night watchman, as well as Boyd-Moss and Larkins for five runs. His return catch to get rid of Larkins, high and right handed, was spectacularly good. It was Edmonds again who accounted for Bailey after an early lunch, caught at slip. That was 87 for five. But Williams stayed for 8 minutes and Lamb and Wild were still together at tea, three-quarters of an hour after tea. Williams was out. Once Gatting had removed Lamb, Daniel did the rest. Daniel is being allowed to bowl much too short, but he is not alone in that. Having softened up Ripley with several fast balls that whistled past his ear, he hit the base of his middle stump and then he knicked out Griffiths. By then the ball that had concealed aircraft even a few hundred feet up during the morning had lifted, and Middlesex still had 75 minutes to spare.

Through one-sided, it was a good game of cricket on an excellent ground. In this form of Middlesex take an awful lot of holding. They have a balanced attack, and no lack of batting when Radley and Downton play as they did. Their fielding, too, was splendid. None more so, of course, than Butcher's, and Gatting has taken well to the captaincy. He usually makes sure that there is something happening.

## Championship table

	P	W	L	T	Otie	Bat	Bwl	Pts
Middlex (3)	15	6	7	2	0	36	58	178
Glouce (17)	14	6	7	1	7	33	43	182
Notts (15)	14	5	8	1	0	32	51	179
Warwick (14)	14	5	8	1	0	33	51	179
Surrey (18)	15	3	4	8	0	41	46	136
Notts (23)	14	3	11	0	1	41	42	131
Derbyshire (11)	15	3	4	8	0	32	33	113
Warwickshire (6)	14	2	3	8	0	38	45	104
Leicesters (16)	14	2	3	8	0	38	45	104
Essex (11)	14	2	5	7	0	30	42	104
Essex (11)	14	2	5	7	0	29	37	97
Gloucesters (13)	14	2	0	12	0	31	34	97
Surrey (16)	13	2	1	10	0	34	30	90
Warwick (14)	13	2	1	10	0	28	35	90
Surrey (17)	14	1	5	8	0	33	33	83
Warwick (14)	13	1	3	8	0	36	34	86



Glittering prize awaits Oh So Sharp Princess Tracy for sprint repeat



No danger: Steve Cauthen and Oh So Sharp, who should dominate today's Ascot feature

Oh So Sharp can set the seal on a brilliant career by becoming the sixth of her sex to capture the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot this afternoon. Aunt Edith, Park Top, Dahlia (twice), Pawnee and Tim Charter are the distinguished female stars that have earned a special place in the history of Ascot's premier race since its inception in 1951. Now Henry Cecil's exceptional three-year-old, unbeaten in six outings, can join them.

Oh So Sharp faces 12 rivals, including five overseas challengers, but so impressive have been her performances this season in winning two classics, the 1,000 Guineas and Oaks, that I have every confidence the Newmarket filly will reign supreme.

The Sheikh Mohammed-owned filly, a daughter of Kris, gave us some heart-stopping moments before her victory in the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket. Struggling to go the pace for most of the race, Steve Cauthen urged her to cut down those specialist milers, Al Bahahiri and Bella Colera, in the final stride of one of the most thrilling classics ever seen.

Any doubts about Oh So Sharp's ability to stay a mile and a half on softened going in the Epsom Oaks were quickly dispelled when, in the style of a true champion, she quickened right away from the Irish filly, Triptych, who had earlier landed the Irish 2,000 Guineas, to win easily by six lengths.

The form of Oh So Sharp's classic victories has stood up well with Al Bahahiri winning the Irish 1,000 Guineas and Coronation Stakes, and Triptych subsequently finishing a gallant fifth, beaten four and a half lengths, in the Irish Stewards' Cup. Oh So Sharp's principal rival today.

Law Society, attempting to give Vincent O'Brien his fourth King George victory, is at his best on last ground, but had to work hard for his Irish Derby success. Pat Eddery's mount was stuck in a pocket half a mile out, and was forced to deliver its challenge on the wide outside before catching Theatrical in the nick of time.

Previously Law Society had run in the Epsom Derby, but could never get to grips with the bold, front-running Slip Anchor and was beaten seven lengths. Inevitably, Oh So Sharp is being compared with her illustrious stable companion and Law Society, at least, can provide a collateral line of form.

Today's French challenge is headed by the former Australian campaigner, Strawberry Road, who represents the powerful Daniel Wildenstein-Patrick Blancane team. Unbeaten in two outings this term, Strawberry Road should confirm his Saint-Cloud superiority over the four-year-old filly, Treizieme, but this tough six-year-old faces a hard task conceding 16lb to my selection.

Rainbow Quest heads the British senior runners, but after two facile successes against modest opposition at Goodwood and Epsom, he surrendered rather tamely, against Stakes, Pansy Hills, daughter of the Lambourn trainer, Barry, has high hopes of claiming the prize on Field Hand, Elaine Mellor, on Sheer Cliff, and shoe during the race and finished very sore.

The Japanese should be congratulated on sending their Derby scorer Sirius Symbol, but in the firm belief that she is one of the outstanding post-war fillies, Oh So Sharp is napped to command the stage on this glittering occasion.

Ascot has again provided an interesting supporting programme with the women jockeys getting their chance to sparkle in the Hope Diamond Stakes. Pansy Hills, daughter of the Lambourn trainer, Barry, has high hopes of claiming the prize on Field Hand, Elaine Mellor, on Sheer Cliff, and shoe during the race and finished very sore.

Maxine Juster, Soldat Bleu must be respected, but I just prefer France Vitadini's mount, Sand Iron, who was a credible third in the Free Handicap early in the season.

Some top quality fillies contest the Princess Margaret Stakes. Ian Balding, who has had such a splendid season with his juvenile fillies, fields Measuring, unbeaten in three starts. There is little between Royal Nugget and Duet, a daughter of the Lambourn trainer, Barry, has high hopes of claiming the prize on Field Hand, Elaine Mellor, on Sheer Cliff, and shoe during the race and finished very sore.

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Top of the bill: Henry Cecil (left) and Sheikh Mohammed, trainer and owner of today's big race favourite, Oh So Sharp

Princess Tracy for sprint repeat

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

With Dermot Weld, having decided not to run in this afternoon's group three Baroda Stakes, the Phoenix Stakes, the Phoenix Stakes could develop into a rerun of last year's race.

On that occasion, Princess Tracy was a comfortable winner from Sayl of Arab and Seasonal Pick-up who had been second with Double Schwartz, a head away fourth. This time, only Sayl of Arab is not in the field today.

Princess Tracy, like so many of the horses trained by Michael Cunningham, went down with the virus and has yet to recapture her smart three-year-old form. However, she did show good speed to second halfway in the King's Stand Stakes at Royal Ascot and looks capable of winning this for a second successive year.

Seasonal Pick-up has certainly done her share towards keeping Weld in the battle for the trainers' championship and only last Sunday came from behind to beat Flatouche in the Sean P. Graham Ballycorus Stakes at Leopardstown.

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Of the three-year-olds, the best could be Dubel Boy, who divided Exhibitioner and Seasonal Pick-up over today's distance of six furlongs at the Curragh. On that running, he was the beating of Seasonal Pick-up but he subsequently ran poorly in the Cork and Orrery Stakes at Ascot.

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